PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,837—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.

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Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF RESISTING SAFE.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
•	ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
•	THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
•	ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L.	INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
•	THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th ,,
				1897
•	GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
•	SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
M.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
•	GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th ,,
M.L.	PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
•	SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.L.	INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
•	GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th ,,
M.L.	CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
•	SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.L.	AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th ,,
•	GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th ,,
M.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
•	SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th ,,
M.L.	PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
•	GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th ,,
M.L.	INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked • proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasswich	[illegible]	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,236	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Under Contract with the French Government.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	6th November

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

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SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 19th October 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about 5th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Under signed.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
LOCKSLEY HALL	4,000	400	12th Nov. 1896.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being one of the most comfortably fitted in all respects. Carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare	Liverpool,	Rs. 600	Marseilles,	Rs. 550.
II do.	do.	,, 350	do.	,, 300.

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S.S. SINGAPORE ....12th Nov. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone, Circle Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1896.

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BOMBAY.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Kemp's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla ....Rs. 2-4 4-0 7-8
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Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

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Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

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ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY
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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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Admission as Usual.
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Admission Annas 8 including Skates.
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T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

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Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the Undersigned, and Printed Copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 9 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMON,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

KRONPRINZ
PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops
(IN WHITE BOTTLES).
HE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ZANZIBAR,
EAST AFRICA.
THE JAPANESE BARS.
"THE MIKADO"
VOOGA STREET,
AND
"THE GREAT JAPAN"
PORTUGUESE STREET.
THE BEST LIQUORS ONLY!
THE NICE REFRESHMENTS!!
THE HEALTHY PLACES!!!

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.
SOLE AGENTS;
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, harmonium by Rose and Co., Brussels' carpets, pictures, electric bells, table ornaments, windproof lamps, cabinet and wall brackets by Wimbridge, etc., the property of Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, left Bombay.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Pali Cottage," Pali Hill, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany brass framed cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., strong and light victoria, books, large model of steam pipe, Singer's hand-sewing machine, one Lancaster's 1-4 plate camera with stand, one rapid rectilinear lens, 1 Lancaster's special wide made lens, one lannscape lens, double dark slides, English-cane furniture, Hinks' lamps, China matting, oil carpet, a collection of Poona roses and Burmese orchids, and other plants, etc., the property of W. MORRIS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell be Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following—

1 five octave ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co.
1 seven " " " " " "
1 mahogany large size organ.
An invoice of new perambulators with hood.

The property of a furniture merchant who has closed his business consisting of furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, Majolica and China vases, old blue Chinaware, old bronze figures, flower holders and jars, saddles, large compass case, copying press, travelling cot, washing machine, garden pump, Benares ware, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light strong-built victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned ebonized square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, books, table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of E. F. STEEL, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water at Colaba.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nicol Mill's Godown, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of full-pressed bales of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

The property of H. FFORDE, Esq., consisting of cloth press, glass door almyra, single iron cots, folding canvas cots, bentwood and rattan chairs, lamps, &c.

1 D.-B. C.-F. gun, wooden case, cloth case, 150 loaded cartridges, loading and recapping machines, cartridge case, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 C. B. grey Arab pony, 13-2, quiet in harness, very good hack.
1 strong bay waler mare, 13 hands, 5 years, goes in single and double harness, quiet and hardworking.
1 strong Bally cart, in good order.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-3½, 7 years old, broken to saddle and harness, very showy.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies at Mr. Oomar Jamal Vuyani's "Locksley Hall Stables," Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the following horses and ponies:—

On account and risk of Jassim Sumali—
1 g. a. p., 14 2½, 5 years, suitable for harness, and ladies' hack
1 b. a. p. 13-2½, 5 years, make a nice polo pony.
1 b. a. p., 13-3, aged, make a good hack.
1 g. a. p., 13-1½, 6 years, good for a small dog cart.
On account and risk of Abdool Russool—
1 white a. p., 13-3, 5 years, make a polo pony.
1 g. a. p., 13-2, 3 years, make a good hack.
1 flea-bitten g. a. p., 13-3, aged, make a nice harness horse.
1 ches. a. p., 13-3, 4 years, make a nice hack.
1 b. a. p., 13-1, 2 years, make a nice child pony.
1 brown a. p., 13-2, 5 years, make a nice dog-cart pony.
1 black a. gal., 14 hands, suitable for dog-cart.
On account and risk of Mahomed Koordi—
1 dun a. p., 13-3, 4 years, suitable for dog-cart.
1 b. a. h., 14-2, 5 years, suitable for dog-cart.
1 b. a. p. 14-1, 4 years, suitable for dog-cart.
1 g. a. p., 14-1, 4 years, suitable for dog-cart.
The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also Rutnagherry-made furniture, a first-rate mahogany, full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in good order, handsome wall lamps, a strong English-built barouche on C-spring, 1 English-built buggy on C-spring by Windower, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. C. TREVOR, Esq., I.C.S., and J. L. JENKINS, Esq., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The pots of plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. R. STORES, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a lot of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks, hoops, packing cases, telegraph earthen and glass jars, white and brown insulators and cast-iron pipes, brackets, zinc straps, coach screws, broken lamps, zinc sheets, old casks, old rubbish, pieces of leather cuttings, W.-I. pipes, old files, kerosine-oil tins, iron drums, paint cases, American clocks, iron rivets, iron scrap, old screw augers, monkey wrenches, cast iron barrow wheels, leather hose pipes, old tarpaulins, iron tank, horse hair, scales and weights, measuring tape, old records, slab slates, standard brass weights, &c., &c.

Also on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P Railway Victoria Terminus—

Old waggon bodies in 7 lots.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER AT COLABA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., at Nicol Mills Godown, Colaba, behind the Grant Buildings, on account and risk of the Insurance offices concerned—

A large quantity of pressed bales of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, canvas pipes and belting, iron chain, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, bolts and nuts, drilling machine, portable steam fire-engine, India-rubber scrap, lamps, pumps, brass tubes, turntables, iron tyres, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which, the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STURB.

GERMANY
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LTD.,
BOMBAY.

TENNIS SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES,
WHITE CANVAS
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 16-12.

CRICKET BOOTS,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is requred, and see that you get them, as unprincipal vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should posess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the lat Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TRETIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Post Free.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sale of work in aid of Cathedral Organ Fund, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Departure of the Tranport Dilwara.
B. V. R. Third Regimental Dance (Town Hall).
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Megna and Mahanadi entered, and the steamer Azamor left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Hydaspes entered the dock yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30, punctually.

Y. M. C. A.; Apollo Bunder.—There will be a social meeting, to-night, at 8-45, to welcome Mr. Frank Anderson, the newly arrived student-secretary. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preside. (Open to ladies.)

Volunteer Dance.—The third regimental dance of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles takes place in the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock, this evening, a full account of which will be seen in their regimental orders given in another column.

Dnyan Prasarak Sabha.—The second anniversary meeting of the Colaba Dnyan Prasarak Sabha will be held, to-morrow (New year's day), at the Mission Hall, Colaba, when Rao Bahadur Bhasker Rao Balcrishnajee Pitale, J.P., Baroda State Vakil, will preside.

Burglary at Bhuleshwar.—Mowliram Pransookh, residing at Bhuleshwar, reported to the police on Wednesday morning, that some time during the previous night his house was broken into through a window facing the sweeper's gully, and silver articles, pots, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 150, were stolen from a box, which was also forced open.

Letting Off Fire Works on Public Roads.—About fifteen persons, including boys and adults, were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with letting off fireworks in different public thoroughfares in the town. Two accused were warned and discharged, one was acquitted, while the rest were fined four annas each.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Baluchistan per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. to-day (Friday). Only marked specially superscribed will be forwarded.—Mails for Suakin, per extra H. M. S. Warren Hastings, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day. (Friday).—Mails for Cutch Mandvie only, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office. at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

Fatality in the Harbour.—A fatal accident has occurred to John Jones, an European, aged thirty years, native of Southampton, an able seaman on board the steam-ship Vortigern, now lying in the harbour. At 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he was engaged in scraping the main mast head, when he accidentally fell off the mast head into the sea, a distance of ninety-five feet, and sank, never rising to the surface of the water again. Deceased joined the vessel, at Colombo, only about five days ago. Information was circulated at all the bunders for a look-out to be kept for the body in case it is washed ashore.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	With Flying Colours	Unrath.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Selection	Rigaletto	Verdi.
Song (Euph. Solo)	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Selection (from the Japanese musical play)	The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Valse	Louisana	Squire.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Drowned in a Mill Tank.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Fergusson Road, regarding the death of Mahomed Fakoomia, aged twenty-two years, a labourer, employed in the Star of India Mills and residing at Chinchpoogly. On Wednesday last, the deceased was engaged with four other labourers in carrying coals from a heap outside into the mill. At 5-45 p.m., when the labourers knocked off work as usual, Mahomed went to the mill tank, to wash his hands, and while doing so his foot slipped and he fell in unnoticed by anyone. About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, his body rose to the surface of the water, when it was discovered that the deceased had been drowned. He was not in any difficulty, and was in good health. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Child Drowned in a Cistern.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dharavie, by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Dhondee, aged two years, the daughter of a labourer. About half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the mother went to the bazaar, leaving the deceased playing about the house. About a quarter of an hour afterwards one Luximon Dhondiba went to a cistern, used for watering bullocks, to wash his hands, when he noticed the body of the deceased child floating on the surface of the water. He raised an alarm and removed the body, life being then extinct. The cistern, which is about twenty yards away from the house, is on a level with the ground, and is about one yard square with about eighteen inches of water in it. It appears that during the absence of the mother, the child while playing about the house must have fallen into the cistern unnoticed by anyone. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Dishonest Butler.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett charged Justin Pereira, a butler in the employ of Mr. F. C. Allen, Chief Assistant, P. and O. Company, residing at Altamont Road, with theft as a servant of a bottle of whiskey, a bottle of beer, two tins of sardines, and other articles of provision, belonging to his master. The accused had been in the employ of the complainant as a butler for the last two months, during which time he had been pilfering articles of provision. On Wednesday forenoon, he was carrying in a basket some articles from his master's bungalow to his residence at Chowpatty, when he has stopped by policeman No. 623 D on suspicion, and on an inquiry the articles were found to have been stolen, and on being produced before the complainant, he identified them as his own. Accused pleaded guilty and begged to be forgiven. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide of a Woman of Unsound Mind.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Withalwady, touching the death of Jumnabai, a Hindu woman of unsound mind, aged sixty-five years, residing at that locality with her son, who is a clerk employed in the Sassoon Silk Mill. The deceased, who had been a widow for the last twenty years, was out of mind during the last twelve months, and though she was not violent, she spoke incoherently and acted strangely. On Wednesday midnight she and her son went to bed, and about 5 o'clock on the following morning Jumnabai was found missing. Inquiries were made, and the body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in a well at Champa Gully, a distance of about fifty paces from the house. The police were informed, and the body was hauled up. Her upper lip and right side of the cheek were bleeding. There were no other marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide under insanity was returned by the jury.

Dr. Nusserwanjee F. Surveyor.—We take the following extract from the *British Medical Journal*, of October 17th last, complimenting Dr. N. F. Surveyor on his recent investigations in connection with the prevailing bubonic plague of Bombay :—"A Reuter's telegram from Simla, under date October 14th, states that Professor Haffkine declares that the identity of the disease which has broken out at Bombay with the bubonic plague is beyond doubt. From Bombay we have the announcement of investigations by Dr. Nusserwanjee Surveyor; and, as we are well aware of Dr. Surveyor's capabilities, we are no longer in any doubt as to the real nature of the disease. There is no doubt that the plague bacillus has been found, identified, and cultivated in Bombay, placing the diagnosis beyond all doubt. A few pertinent side issues are incidentally remarked upon by Bombay observers. Rats seem to be affected *pari passu* with human beings, supporting every previous record of this subject. No clue, however, is forthcoming as yet as to whether the human beings or the rats are first affected. Could the fatality amongst rats be relied upon as a warning of the approach of plague, it would be a clear indication what steps ought to be taken to protect the inhabitants. A second remark in the public press is that those who are seized are dealers in, or workers amongst, grain. Moreover, it is further stated that the grain was diseased, so bad in fact that it was condemned as unfit for food. The destruction of the grain which was ordered does not seem to have been effected, and the question of the association of diseased grain with plague comes up as it has often done before. This is one of the questions which will require careful sifting."

The American Shot.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent T. D. Hack, of the Mahim Section, again charged Mr. George Henry Gaynor, an American, who describes himself as a theosophist, and resides in a bungalow at Mahim Woods, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Bastiao Joao, a Native Christian, and a toddy drawer, residing at Bhandarwada Road, and two Hindu mill-hands, by means of a dangerous weapon, namely a shot-gun. It will be remembered that the accused was sent to Dr. Sydney Smith for examination as to the state of his mind. Dr. Sydney Smith sent the following report yesterday :—"I have examined the parson, G. H. Gaynor, as to the state of his mind, and kept him under observation for six days and failed to detect any symptom of insanity. When first seen by me he was evidently suffering from insomnia, but now he replies quite rationally to all questions put to him, and behaves well in every respect." The magistrate, in disposing of the case, told the accused that he had been pronounced quite rational by the Police Surgeon, under whose observation he had been kept for six days, and quite capable of making his defence. His Worship remarked that it was very dangerous to use fire-arms at people, and that if he had been annoyed he should have appealed to the police for protection instead of taking the law in his own hands. He was fined Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 10 was ordered to be paid to Bastiao and Rs. 5 to the Hindu Kundlick as compensation. The accused then made an application that he might be allowed to go to the Fort to draw money from the Shanghai Bank, and Constable Henry Brewin was detailed to take him. The accused paid the fine.

CALCUTTA SPORTING NOTES.

In less than a fortnight no fewer than five vessels laden with horses arrived in port from Melbourne. They were the Argus, Bezwada, Virawa, Fazilka, and Fultalla, the last named having reached Garden Reach on Friday last. Approximately 2,000 horses were shipped, and though the bulk of the cargo is for Government purposes, some considerable time is likely to elapse before the lot change hands. Shippers are hardly likely to have a good time of it this season in the face of the grain famine and the overcrowding of the horse market. A few more vessels are due to complete the annual fleet, and these will arrive in the course of the present month. Owing to the grain famine, some vessels are expected with Australian oats, which would prove a profitable investment. It is to be hoped a change for the better will take place in the grain market, as livery stable-keepers and owners of horses and cattle are in a state of alarm. The local trainers of horses have been compelled to submit for the consideration of owners the increase in their charges owing to the existing state of things and with leading stables the expenses all round will doubtless be considerable.

Among the shipments of thoroughbreds landed by the Argus, a careful and select batch of ponies was made by the well-known trader, G. Clarke, some of whose importations have performed during past seasons. The shipment which consist of no the fewer than 112, included 15 thoroughbred horses and 20 ponies. The lot are located in the spacious paddock of Messrs. Cook and Co., at Garden Reach, and the racers will soon be brought up to their premises in Dhurrumtollah. Among the racers are Pricipal, Blodwin, Auzuria, Ovation, Sawfish, Rothschild, and the ponies, Barney, Mountain Lass, Achilles, and Active. The first-named is well bred and a performer. He was entered in the Melbourne Cup and other classic races. Blodwin is by Carlisle—Adventurous, and a promising horse; Auzuria, by Richmond—Camelia, is a performer; Ovation, by Thunderbolt, is a promising hurdle racer; Rothschild is an untried horse, but should make a good jumper; Barne is a Champion jumping pony, only 13 hands; Mountain Lass, 13-1, and a good jumper; Achilles, well bred' promising both on the flat and over-jumps; Active, a black mare, 13-2, well bred, and a performer. She is yet a maiden and finished half-a-mile in 52secs.

The Fultalla, which arrived on Friday, brought 515 horses, of which La Motte shipped 200, Hawkins, 113, Haggerty 122, Westmacott 40, and Mauxham 40. The bulk of the horses is for Government purposes, and the shipments are consigned to Messrs. Cook and Co., at whose poddocks, at Garden Reach, the horses now are. Among the thoroughbreds landed by Glasscock, by a previous vessel, is a promising brown mare by Glorious—Love, related to Good Hope, who was one of the best sprinters here a few seasons ago, and ran a close second to Highborn in the Viceroy's Cup. A grey gelding by King William was also landed by the same importer, and is a very showy animal. He is winner of a first prize at the Agricultural Show at Melbourne.

J. Green, who arrived by the Bezwada, landed twenty horses, including a few thoroughbreds, among which are Menangle and Cacosis, both hurdle racers and performers. The former is by Chester—Goldfinch, and a full brother to Denman, who figured at the last Barrackpur meeting. Menangle won three jump races before he left Australia. The same importer landed some polo ponies. B. Opie, a professional, who scales 8-5, accompanied Green, and should have not much difficulty in securing engagement here, as he is a good rider.

Fordham is now at Poona, with Messrs. Ezra's string, having broken the journey there from Bangalore, which he left on Saturday. He is expected here on Monday, and after a rest of a couple of days or so, Quiver will be seen on the training track. The champion mare is reported well, and so are her stable companions, including Idoletor, Eildon, Grill, Merry Eyes, etc. Ilchester, who is owned by a Calcutta sportsman is also progressing, and will make his *debut* at the Calcutta meeting.

G. Robinson is due in Calcutta from Lucknow, with Courallie, Orlando, etc., and the second named appears to be in good form considering his victory on the fourth day at Lucknow, where he finished five furlongs in 1-3, beating The Waif, whom he conceded more than half-a-stone. Orlando ran on several occasions at the last Calcutta Monsoon with top and crushing weight and was nowhere. The Waif carried a further weight, and appears to have fallen off, as on his Calcutta form of year before last he should have beaten Orlando.—*Englishman.*

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 20th to 26th October.)

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s, Bombay—51 cwts rapeseed, etc, 12,582 cwts wheat, 1,403 cwts rice, 760 corges skins, and 81 cwts gingellyseed for transhipment to Aden.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—17 cwts cotton, unpressed, 25 cwts rapeseed, etc, 10,417 cwts wheat, 832 cwts linseed, 1,745 cwts rice, and 50 corges skins.
Kola s, Bombay—332 cwts rapeseed, etc, 10,753 cwts wheat, 225 cwts linseed, 1,053 cwts rice, and 250 corges skins.
Bahaduri s, Bombay—202 cwts gingellyseed, for transhipment to Aden, 8,960 cwts wheat, 754 cwts rice, and 196 cwts barley.
Dumra s, Bombay—85 cwts cotton, unpressed, 96 cwts wool, unpressed, 11,465 cwts wheat, 1,126 cwts linseed, 929 cwts rice, and 355 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, Liverpool, via Bombay—1,150 pieces white goods, foreign.
Ehrenfels s, Antwerp and Hamburg—1,032 cwts iron bar, etc 3,900 lbs. T red and dyed yarns, foreign.
Dwarka s, Bombay—350 pieces grey goods, Indian, 410 pieces white goods, foreign, 600 pieces prints foreign 1,000 lbs. T red and dyed yarns, foreign.
Gisela s, Trieste—400 pieces prints, foreign, 10,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foreign.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—2,591 pieces grey goods, foreign, 1,010 pieces grey goods Indian, 854 pieces white goods, foreign, 990 pieces prints, foreign.
Satrunjee s Bombay—783 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foreign, 50 cwt copper.
Kola s, Bombay—537 pieces grey goods, foreign, 585 pieces grey goods, Indian, 1,172 pieces white goods, foreign, 2,437 pieces prints, foreign, 330 cwt, steel
Bahaduri s, Bombay—120 piece gray goods, foreign, 210 pieces grey goods, Indian, 450 pieces white goods, foreign, 160 prints foreign.
Dumra s, Bombay—3,235 pieces grey goods foreign. 6,326 pieces grey goods Indian, 7,598 pieces white goods foreign, 2,394 pieces prints foreign, 3,500 lbs grey yarns Indian, 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 109 pieces prints, Indian, 800 lbs T red and dyed yarns, Indian.
Don of Airlie s, London—14 pieces white goods, foreign, 21 pieces prints, foreign, 357 cwt iron bar, &c.
Branksome Hall s, 54,894 pieces grey goods foreign, 31,844 pieces white goods foreign, 34,854 pieces prints foreign, 153,605 lbs grey yarns, foreign, 1,02,522 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foreign, 2,307 cwt iron bar, &c, 30 tons coals, 128 tons coke.
Clydesdall s, London—67 cwt iron bar, &c.
Hochheimer s, Hamburg and Antwerp—1,706 cwt steel.
Purulia s, Bombay—1,602 pieces grey goods foreign.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—2,215 pieces grey goods, foreign, 13,500 spieces grey goods, Indian, 4,600 pieces white goods, foreign, 4,581 pieces prints foreign, 140 pieces prints, Indian, 1,000 lbs grey yarns, foreign, 3,500 lbs grey yarns Indian, 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foreign, 39 cwt copper, 15 cwt yellow metal.
Dwarka s, Bombay—3,036 pieces grey goods, foreign, 16,071 pieces grey goods, Indian, 3,763 pieces white goods, foreign, 1,160 pieces prints, foreign, 12,950 lbs grey yarns, Indian, 3,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns, Indian.
Country Crafts, Bombay—26,121 gallons kerosine oil

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th October, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 5th October, 1896 :—

	October 5.			October 10.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,77,27,923	11	7	1,85,22,144	0	6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,01,98,817	13	4	5,70,84,370	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,73,914	14	10	2,46,958	9	0
Sundries	26,26,445	1	8	26,46,506	13	9
Rs.	10,80,27,101	9	5	10,56,99,979	14	6
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	57,96,476	0	0	54,74,286	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	86,83,127	4	0	86,83,127	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	99,51,353	8	1	1,17,21,144	4	10
Credits do do.	1,92,07,382	5	5	1,90,72,099	12	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,19,06,415	12	0	3,22,88,106	14	2
Balances with other Banks	9,21,379	1	3	4,88,448	13	8
Bullion	2,859	11	4	2,799	11	4
Dead Stock	13,28,790	15	11	13,26,115	2	6
Stamps	9,212	1	6	8,863	13	2
Sundries	13,59,130	3	11	13,61,058	7	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	95,71,426	5	9	86,41,587	7	11
Do. at Branches	1,92,89,248	4	3	1,66,32,342	3	5
Rs.	10,80,27,101	9	5	10,56,99,979	14	6

At the Government opium sale in Calcutta on Monday, 1,625 chests, Behar, realised Rs. 20,12,275, an average of Rs. 1,238-5-2 per chest. The highest price realised for Behar was Rs. 1,245 and the lowest Rs. 1,235 per chest. 1,625, chests from Benares sold for Rs. 20,58,015, an average of Rs. 1,266-8-1 per chest. The highest price was Rs. 1,285 and the lowest Rs. 1,265. The general average for both descriptions was Rs. 1,252-6-7 per chest.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd November were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 2nd, 7 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Late kharif crops flourishing. Crops damaged by drought in Dadu, Sehwan, Johi, Ghorabari, Shahbandar and Jati, by locusts in Manjhand and Kohistan, by blight in Mirpur Batoro, and by rats in Shahbandar and Jati talukas. Preparations for rabi crops progressing. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations continue. Flights of locusts visited seven talukas, causing slight damage in five. Prices lowered, though still high. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Til cultivation in Dero Mohbat attacked by insects. Locusts in three talukas, causing slight damage. Rabi cultivation in progress. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Fodder dear in four talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Considerable failure of kharif crops in Kashmor and Thul talukas; also partial failure on tails of Begari, Ghar and Sukkur canals. Fodder at present sufficient except on Eden Canal. Prices of grain rising. Begari and Unbar flowing.

Thar and Parkar.—Cotton picking continues. Fodder sufficient in Desert talukas, but deficient in parts of Nara valley.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 31st October 1896).—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Reaping of jawar, bajri and pulse in progress. Rabi sowing commenced. Fodder supply fair. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices continue rising.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Cold weather has set in. Harvesting of kharif crops rapidly progressing. Rabi area sown estimated at only 25 per cent. of usual area. Price of maize risen in Godhra and fallen or stationary elsewhere. Bavto cheaper everywhere. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Grain supplies sufficient for the present.

Kaira—(For week ending 31st October 1896).—No rain during week. Cutting and reaping of bajri and other crops in progress. Land under the command of wells only being prepared for raising late crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices are somewhat lowered, the decrease being in this week for rice 6 per cent. and for wheat 6 per cent.

rocach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in Jambusar, Vagra, Ankleswar and petha mahal Hansot. Sowing of wheat, gram and lang continues. Threshing of bajri in progress. Wheat and juwar crops greatly damaged in Vagra Taluka by insects called 'Khapedi.' Fall of dew during the week was favourable to rabi crops in Broach Taluka. Standing crops urgently need a smart shower of rain. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue high.

Surat.—(For week ending 31st October 1896).—No rain during week. Harvesting of coarse rice and sowing of wheat nearly completed. Jowari withering in places. Pulses have greatly suffered for want of rain. Probable outturn of rice 8 to 12 annas, nagli 6 annas and kodra 4 annas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices have undergone little change.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Reaping of bajri almost completed. Cotton picking in progress. Standing crops withering and sowing of rabi crops retarded for want of rain. Grass scanty. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices generally steady.

Nasik—(For week ending 2nd November 1896).—No rain during week. Rain wanted throughout the district. Kharif crops being dried up and rabi sowing delayed for want of rain. Fodder insufficient in the whole district except Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Prices rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 28th, 31st and 1st, 4° warm on 29th and 30th, and 2° warm on 2nd and 3rd. Vapour in air normal except on 29th when it was excessive. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—No rain during week. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Reaping of crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices rising.

Kolaba.—No rain during the week in the district. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Mahad and Mangaon. Reaping of rice crops also in progress in all the talukas, being completed in places. Prices of food-grains have not risen further this week. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 80 cents in Dapoli; none elsewhere. Reaping of early crops almost completed. Reaping of late crops in progress. Agricultural prospects tangibly blighted by absence of rain. Prices slowly rising. Supply of grass scanty. Cattle healthy except in Devgad, Rajapur, Sangameshvar and Khed.

Poona.—No rain during week throughout the district. Rain very badly wanted throughout the district. Standing crops withering and rabi sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder supply scarce except in the Junnar and Purandhar talukas. Condition of agricultural stock in the Khed and Indapur talukas unsatisfactory. Owners are selling their cattle cheap. Prices rising.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Rain urgently required. Reaping of bajri almost completed. Sowing of jowari in progress in irrigated lands. Jowari in jirayat lands withering. Insectsin juring jowari crops in irrigated lands in parts of Shrigonda and Karjat. Cattle being brought to market in Parner, Shevgaon, Kopargaon and Akola. Fodder supply very scarce. Condition of agricultural stock deteriorating. Prices high.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 31st October 1896).—No rain during week. Rain wanted throughout the district. Reaping of bajri and rice commenced in some places in Sangola Taluka. Young rabi crops which are standing in some fields are likely to be benefited by rain, but people have become almost hopeless about it. Prospects discouraging. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in a poor condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Barsi, Madha and Karmala and rise in the Sangola Taluka.

Satara.—No rain during week. Standing crops getting worse. Prices stationary. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder scarce in places.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Rabi sowings retarded. Fodder very dear and scarce. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Cattle being sold for nominal prices. There is slight change in the prices of food-grains. Water supply insufficient. Famine inevitable if no rain falls.

Belgaum.—No rain during week throughout the district. Rain badly wanted. Standing crops mostly dried up. Rabi sowings still retarded. Agricultural prospects bad. Prices abnormally high. Fodder supply generally becoming scarce.

Dharwar.—Rain at Hubli 6, at Navalgund 2 and at Bankapur 10 cents, none in othert alukas. Rain badly wanted throughout the district especially in Gadag, Ron and Navalgund talukas. Prices of food-grains rising. Fodder insufficient.

Kanara.—No rain during week throughout district. Early rice harvest in progress. More rain indispensable for second crops and gardens. Agricultural stock healthy.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and gram, harvesting of bajri and jowari and watering of sugarcane continue. Prices of food-grains very high. Weather somewhat cold.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of gram and wheat in progress. Cotton crop moderate. No rise in prices of bajro and juwar.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock in fair condition. Partial failure of crops owing to want of rain. Harvesting of kharif crops going on. Rabi sowing retarded in Baroda Division for want of moisture. Locusts have appeared in parts of Sidhpur Taluka and have damaged standing crops. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi Division. Prices rising.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allen, C M, Mrs
Alderson, Mrs
Aliabksh
Alladeen, B
Andrews
Akins
Aaron, Ezra
Beresford Sam, Gunner
Cook, Charles
Cooper, Charles, Mrs
Dyce G H C, Col, C B
Decroix, Henry
Dunnel, C
Duperell, Mark
Edulji Jamsetji
Godrell, Collin, Capt
Gopal Baboo
Greenway, A
Hall, E Mrs
Hogg, Hubert
Ingli
Joo, Ahmed
Limjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria
Lawrence, G
Mulroney, E, Mrs
Master, Robert
Mitchell, G
McArthur Donald
Mitchell, B
Mitchell, J
Millia A, Capt
Nawab Mohsimul Mul Mohsinder
Narayan Singh Hawaldar
O'Connor, T
Pigot, J L
Prichard, G M, Col
Pettingell, Mrs
Rajah, Ally
Rogers, Col, R E
Smith, Geo
Sloane, Wm
Virji, Naraiganji
Woodsell, W A
Walker, Ernest
Wegtman, Aneta
Warburg, R D and Co
Wilhelm, Meyer and Wien
Worman, John S
Walker, G Stanley Mrs

The little garrison at Wano do not find life very interesting, though they have to keep a bright look-out for stray bands of Waziris. Recently they had one piece of mild excitement, particularly among those of them given to sport. A splendid markhor head was brought in to Mr. Grant, Political Officer, and the measurements showed that apparently the trans-Indus record has been beaten. An ordinary tape was used and the length of horns was measured straight from tip to base. The figures were as follows : Right horn just under 37 inches ; left horn 39¼ inches ; space between tips 38¾ inches ; greatest length round curves 48¼ inches ; circumference of horn at base 11¼ inches. The animal was shot by a Waziri : neither he nor any other Mahsud shikari had ever seen so fine a head. Every officer in Wano is now anxious to try his fortune in the hills, but another markhor of this kind is scarcely likely to be shot for a long time to come.

RESTORATION of ENERGY, VITALITY and STRENGTH and the pleasures of life and living can be secured to those debilitated and run down by the use of THE PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, a marvellous tonic, Invaluable to Convalescents, Rs. 3 per Bottle by post or otherwise. KEMP of Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Sanitary Department for 1895, is thus summarised in a Government (General Department) Resolution :—

The number of births among the Native population registered in the whole Presidency in 1895 was 674,304, and the number of deaths was 538,540. The effect of a very healthy year was seen in an increase of 14,035 in the number of births and a decrease of 68,639 in the number of deaths, as contrasted with the corresponding figures for 1894.

BIRTHS.

The subject of improving the registration of vital statistics has recently received much attention from Government, and was very fully discussed in Government Resolution No. 3565, dated the 27th August 1895, which was afterwards supplemented by Government Resolution No. 5214, dated the 29th November 1895, with which certain remarks on the subject by the Government of India were communicated to the officers concerned. More recently reference was made in Government Resolution No. 2744, dated the 24th June 1896, to the imperfect registration of births and deaths in most Mofussil Municipalities. The suggestions made or approved in these Resolutions may in time be expected to result in some perceptible improvement in the statistics, but necessarily could not affect those of the year now under review. The birth-rate (35·83 per mille) for the whole Presidency is substantially the same as in the preceding year, and, except in Sind, the fluctuations in the statistics for the several Registration Districts as compared with those of the previous year are merely such as may have naturally resulted from an actual increase in the number of births without assuming any improvement in the machinery for registration. The following figures are taken from the abstract given in paragraph 12 of the report, but it has been necessary to correct a printer's error whereby the ratio for 1894 in the Western Registration District has been given as 25·35 instead of 35·35 per mille :—

	1894.	1895.
	per mille.	
Western Registration District	35·35	35·66
Central " "	37·41	39·26
Southern " "	39·07	40·83
Gujarat " "	34·24	35·20
Sind " "	26·34	21·98

The Sanitary Commissioner disposes of the figures for Sind with the remark that they were lower than those of the previous year. There is nothing in the report to show whether the decrease was due to an actual decrease of births or to a continuance of the extremely defective system of registration in force in Sind.

In the following table the Collectorates are graded in the order of apparent efficiency of birth registration :—

Group 1	Districts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur. Population.........9,084,519. Registered birth-rate.........42·75 per mille.
Group 2	Districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad. Population.........3,097,112. Registered birth-rate.........35·20 per mille.
Group 3	Districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Population.........2,965,761. Registered birth-rate.........30·31 per mille.
Group 4	Districts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier. Population.........2,866,777. Registered birth-rate..21·98 per mille.

The numbers of births registered in Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar are, as usual, remarkably high : the rates per mille exceeding 60 in some and 50 in many talukas of these districts. The Sanitary Commissioner should be asked to favour Government in his next report, after consulting the Commissioner, with his remarks on the subject of the high ratio of male to female births in Sind.

In the Ahmednagar District the urban birth-rate of 52·16 per mille exceeded even the high rural rate for that Collectorate of 47·39, and in three other Collectorates of the Presidency proper, and four in Sind; where the rural birth-rate was unduly low, the urban registration shows results which *prima facie* would seem to be the more accurate, though, as a rule, it is the system of registration in towns rather than in villages which is most open to unfavourable comment. Among Municipalities, the highest rate (57·99) was registered in Athni in Belgaum and the lowest (17·53) in the town of Nasik. If these figures are correct, then it is difficult to suggest any sufficient explanation of the returns for the City of Bombay which show a birth-rate of only 19·07 per mille. Government are aware that there are various exceptional circumstances in Bombay which account for a low birth-rate, but it may be observed in connexion with the figures now reported, that, only last year, the vaccinators discovered 5,617 infants under one year of age in existence whose births had not been registered. The Corporation of Bombay may be expected to comprehend more clearly than the Municipal Boards of mofussil towns how unfortunate it is that the scientific value of the vital statistics of the Presidency should be vitiated by inaccurate returns from the area under their control, and the President of the Corporation should be addressed on the subject. In connexion with the orders in paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 2744, dated the 24th June last, in which the Commissioners were requested to satisfy themselves that each Municipality made proper and sufficient arrangements for registration, their attention should be specially invited to the returns for the last 31 Municipalities (excluding Bombay) entered in the table of births on page 18 of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report and to those for the last 30 Municipalities entered in the table of deaths. It is in these Municipalities in which special efforts seem to be necessary for effecting a reform. The returns of births for Jacobabad, Mahad, Thana and Nasik, and of deaths for Panvel, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Thana, Broach and Mahad, are presumably wrong; and Government would be glad to receive from the Commissioners a full report as to the methods adopted for their preparation, and such information as may be of use for their correction, so far as that may be possible.

In their letter published with Government Resolution No. 5214, dated the 29th November 1895, the Government of India referred to the high percentage of still-births to the total number of births annually reported from the City of Bombay as a matter requiring explanation. In 1894 that percentage was 10·21; in 1895 it was 9·47, against an average for the Presidency of 1·03. The only district which approached Bombay in this respect in the year under review was Kanara, where the percentage was 4·39, against 1·96 in 1894. The high rate in the case of Bombay is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner (who, however, writes without having received the report of Health Officer on the subject) to overcrowding and to badly-ventilated rooms, and in the case of Kanara, to malaria and hard living in jungles. The explanation as regards Kanara is obviously insufficient to explain the increase of still-births from 1·96 per cent. in 1894 to 4·39 per cent. in 1895; for the death-rate generally in that district fell from 26·77 to 25·73 per mille in the two years, and the death-rate from fevers from 15·33 to 14·39. There is no apparent reason why an increase in still-births from fever should be coincident with a decrease in deaths from fever except on the one supposition that until 1895 the village officers of Kanara had been registering the majority of still-births as deaths, but in that year (perhaps owing to clearer instructions) began to register them more generally in the correct way. This would be a sufficient explanation of the phenomenon, and if it is a correct one, it may point to the true explanation of the great discrepancy between the registered still-births in Bombay and in the mofussil. It is possible that, throughout the mofussil, a habit registering still-births as deaths may exist, thus rendering the reported proportions of the former far below the truth. On the other hand, it may be inferred from a comparison of the birth and death rates in Bombay City (19·07 and 30·58 per mille respectively), that, while the registration of live births is grossly neglected that of deaths is tolerably well recorded, and the same cause, namely the necessity for burial, which produces the latter effect, may be presumed to cause a fairly accurate registration of still-births. The explanation therefore of the discrepancy may simply be that the mofussil percentages are far too low, and the Bombay percentages, owing to their being taken on a total which is undoubtedly less, are far too high. But the Governor in Council will be glad to consider the Health Officer's remarks on this subject when they have been received by the Sanitary Commissioner. The Sanitary Commissioner should endeavour to ascertain whether there is any real ground for supposing that still-births are incorrectly entered by the village and municipal officers, and if he finds that this is the case, he should take steps to have proper instructions conveyed to them.

DEATHS.

Owing to the healthiness of the year, the general death-rate per mille fell from 32·23 to 28·61 in 1895; and in the Gujarat districts from 42·35 to 26·89. In death, as in birth, registration, Khandesh, Nasik Ahmednagar and Sholapur stand high in presumed accuracy, and the Sind districts very low. The registered death-rate for the Hyderabad District—the worst in the Presidency—was only 14·62 per mille, and the remarks on this subject in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 3668, dated the 2nd September 1895, still demand the attention of the Commissioner in Sind. The Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to comment in future reports on all serious discrepancies, such for example as that which is observed between the death ratios for Mahomedans and Hindus, which were 20·55 and 30·87 per mille respectively.

DISEASE.

As already observed, the year was a healthy one. Cases of cholera occurred in most of the districts in the Presidency. Deaths from cholera amounted to 8,890, as against 33,588 in 1894, and half of this mortality was confined to three districts of the Deccan and one of the Southern Maratha Country. There were comparatively few deaths due to small-pox. Fever was as usual the chief cause of death; but the number attributed to this cause was less by 40,246 than the number in the previous year. It appears from the remarks in paragraph 82 of the Report that, but for a heavy rainfall in some quarters late in the season, the mortality from fever would have been still lower.

It appears that, during the year 1894-95, the Mofussil Municipal Boards of the Presidency spent Rs. 18,21,963, and the Local Boards Rs. 5,16,698, on sanitary works of all descriptions. The details of this expenditure have already come under the notice of Government in connexion with the Annual Administration Reports of these Boards.

In his capacity of Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson visited 20 towns and has recorded his remarks on their sanitary defects; but it does not appear from the report in Appendix I whether the Sanitary Board made any tour. The various projects referred to the Board as a consulting body are set forth at length in the Appendix. The question of the Ahmedabad Sewage Farm referred to in paragraph 8 of this Appendix has since come before Government, and as the insufficiency of land, alleged to have been a chief factor in retarding the success of the scheme, has been remedied by the grant, by Government Resolution No. 3258, dated the 25th July last, of a considerable area to the Municipality for the purposes of the farm, and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been requested to arrange for the supervision of operations, it may be expected that the Sanitary Board will not be disappointed in their anticipation of an early improvement in results.

It is satisfactory to observe from the Report of the Health Officer of the Port in Appendix II that the sanitary condition of outward-bound ships was usually fair, and that the 17,102 pilgrims conveyed in 26 voyages to Jedda were generally free from cholera when they were disembarked at the insaitary quarantine station of Camaran.

Although the report now under review contains separate information regarding births and deaths of Europeans and Eurasians which was not included in fromer reports, it has, without any apparent loss of value, been abridged from 103 to 64 pages, in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India in their letter No. 335 dated the 31st October 1895. It is observed that the table in paragraph 110 of the Report is not filled up in precise conformity with the entries in the form prescribed by the Government of India and published with Government Resolution No. 213, dated the 18th January 1895. If any difficulty has been felt as to the manner in which the columns opposite the bracketed entries below the word "Town" should be filled up, it will be advisable for the Sanitary Commissioner to apply for any further instructions on the subject that may still be required.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·963	SE	1	85·1	59·2	50	...	...	..
Sirsa	29·958	SE	2	90·3	58·3	31	..	...	...
Delhi	29·992	Calm	1	86·7	53·5	47	..	...	...
Agra	29·992	NW	2	89·0	56·9	31	...	..	...
Cawnpore	29·957	Calm	1	89·3	54·0	38	...	...	..
Allahabad	29·979	Calm	..	89·1	54·4	59	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·000	SW	1	88·6	59·2	33	...	...	—0·02
Jacobabad	29·889	E	2	91·4	60·5	42	..	...	...
Karachi	29·922	WSW	6	92·3	73·0	89	..	...	—0·03
Joypore	30·003	SSW	2	90·1	55·6	38	...	..	—0·01
Ajmere	30·030	C	1	87·9	52·8	53	...	...	...
Deesa	29·945	ESE	5	97·7	61·1	28	..	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·930	E	4	96·2	67·1	27	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·918	C	6	94·5	62·9	47	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·927	C	5	93·9	60·4	50	...	...	...
Veraval	29·905	C	7	93·6	67·8	44	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·013	NE	5	88·3	56·3	20	..	...	...
Indore	29·389	Calm	1	89·7	55·1	36	..	..	—0·05
Saugor	29·971	ESE	4	85·3	61·6	19	..	...	—0·02
Jubulpore	29.995	Calm	1	86·9	54·4	56	..	..	—0·01
Hoshangabad	29·995	E	3	90·8	61·2	38	..	..	—0·04
Khandwa	29·988	E	3	95·2	67·0	38	...	...	—0·06
Raipur	29·951	Calm	1	92·3	67·2	50	...	..	—0·23
Nagpur	29·959	Calm	3	93·8	67·6	50	—	...	—0·19
Amraoti	29·958	E	3	94·7	69·3	46	...	..	—0·06
Akola	29·937	ESE	3	95·9	66·3	45	...	..	—0·10
Surat	29·911	NE	L	93·7	69·5	61	...	...	—0·03
Malegaon	29·947	Calm	4	96·4	64·8	78	...	..	—0·13
Bombay	29·903	NW	6	90·0	77·0	78	...	..	—0·32
Poona	29·950	SE	6	96·0	64·4	50	...	..	—0·28
Ahmednagar	29·944	SSE	3	93·7	63·2	56	...	..	..
Aurangabad	29·963	SSW	3	95·4	65·7	26	..	...	...
Sholapur	29·961	E	9	95·7	64·6	34	...	...	—0·56
Ratnagiri	29·896	Calm	3	93·9	74·4	72	...	...	—0·26
Belgaum	29·912	ESE	8	90·2	61·5	43	...	..	—0·93
Goa	29·895	ESE	6	92·0	75·0	86	..	...	...
Karwar	29·900	E	4	88·2	71·5	87	..	...	—1·14
Mangalore	29·904	E	3	93·8	74·9	71	..	...	—1·09
Calicut	29·895	NE	6	91·2	75·5	79	..	...	—1·57
Cochin	29·879	NE	M	92·3	76·6	89	0·37	0·37	—1·81
Bangalore	29·950	ENE	8	85·8	62·8	73	..	..	—1·24
Secunderabad	29·953	C	5	91·6	63·5	63	...	...	—0·83
Masulipatam	29·949	N	5	87·5	70·1	82	..	..	—3·12
Bellary	29·951	C	2	95·2	68·2	51	...	..	—0·76
Cuddapah	29·953	NE	L	96·6	71·7	64	...	..	—1·13
Madras	29·944	NNW	5	88·5	69·5	78	...	0·24	—2·36
Coimbatore	29·950	E	3	89·9	70·3	80	...	...	—0·59
Trichinopoly	29·918	NE	3	91·5	71·9	68	...	0·52	—0·65
Negapatam	29·910	NE	16	88·5	75·9	77	...	2·66	—0·94
Colombo	29·880	ENE	5	88·0	75·0	81	0·88	2·44	—0·03
Aden	29·954	SE	23	83·4	78·3	71	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, Rajputana and at Sirsa, Cawnpore and Bhuj, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic in Sind, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong at Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season at Kuddapah, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum, Sholapur, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandesh, Hoshangabad, Indore and Dessa, and the minimum similarly so in Sind and at Lahore, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Ajmere. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Allahabad, Karachi, Bhuj, Jubulpore, Bombay and Secunderabad, and the skies are partially clouded at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Karachi, Cochin, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates that the unsettled weather conditions which appeared to exist far to the westwards of Sind in the Gulf in the last two days have now advanced further eastwards and there appears a depression to the west of Jacobabad. The winds in Sind are cyclonic, and the nights are excessively hot there. As the depression moves further eastwards the barometer is likely to fall in Sind, Cutch, Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India, where the weather is inclined to become unsettled and more or less cloudy. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Thursday.—Conditions are feebly unsettled in two regions, namely, the north-west of India and east of the Bay. A shallow barometric depression has appeared over Upper Sind and cyclonic winds and cloudy weather have appeared over Baluchistan and North-West India; and rain has commenced at Chaman and the disturbance will probably move north-eastward. Winds are irregularly cyclonic around the gulf of Martaban and heavy rain has commenced at Diamond Island. Elsewhere conditions are generally similar to those reported yesterday, but north-east winds have set in over Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula and moderate rain is falling in Ceylon. The mean temperature is excessive except in the Madras Coast districts and North-East India. The abnormal excess is large in the Central stations and very large in Baluchistan where night temperatures are very high and rain has fallen over Lower Burma and at the stations of Trivandrum, Cochin and Madura. It is possible the depression in North-West India will give showers to Upper India, more particularly to the hill stations.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Kt Commander. 2,731 tons, Captain J R Durant, sailed yesterday for Port Said, in ballast.

The Anchor Line s s Australia. 2,321 tons, Captain H Tait, will sail to-day for Marseilles, and Liverpool, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Megna. 753 tons. Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (22nd October) via Colombo and Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Culna. 1463 tons. Captain A Thomas, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Captain W M Crockett and 11 deck passengers.

The s s Germania, 1,895 tons, Captain W H Miller, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Batoum (10th October), with a cargo of 1,00,000 cases of kerosine oil and 8 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R G Rickford, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev J Row, Mr Max Samuel, Mr Abdoola, Mr Hamed, and 65 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain G D Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (11th October) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs and Miss Gover. Mr and Mrs Watts and infant and seven deck.

The German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain Kienne, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Madam Stolz, Mr M Soares, Mr Shariff Oosman, wife, and three children, Mr Sulieman, wife and two children, Surgn-Captain C H L Meyer and 225 deck.

Passengers per s s Algeria.—The following is a list of saloon passengers, per s s Algeria, Commander John Craig, which left Liverpool for Bombay on October 10th, and is expected to arrive here on the 6th instant :—For Port Said.—Miss Dickey. For Ismalia.—Mr Alexander Vallance, and Mrs Walker and child. For Bombay—Miss Alexander, Miss Anderson, Lieut E T Carwithen, Rev Osborne Crowe, Mrs Crowe, The Misses Douglas (two); Rev J B Ely; Mrs Ely and child, Lieut F W Hawks, Miss Herron, Miss Hill, Miss Martin, Mr W Maude, Mrs Maude, child and three infants, Rev N T Mitchell, Mrs Mitchell, Miss Dr Mulford, Mr D K Seddon, Mrs Seddon, Mr Alex Selkirk, Miss Annie C Smith and Miss Williamson.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Clydesdale	2296	Sharp	Antwerp	16-11	W& A G &Co
C	Mohammadi	1252	Erickson	R S Ports	10-11	B&P S N Co
D	Naseri	912	Miller	Jeddah		Do.
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	6-11	F Heyer
H	Avoca	1018	Davidson	Mauritius		H C Jusub
K	Ponani	552	Fakeera	Mangalore	6-11	Shepherd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	12-11	Do.
N	Azamor	2004	Gibson	Dunkirk	5-11	Wallace &Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	26-11	W& A G & Co
P	Orient	1496	Valantine	Liverpool		Bombay Co
Q	Canara	1316	Stabb	Zanzibar	7-11	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	6-11	W & A G & Co
3	Singapore	2431	De Costa	Geneva	12-11	F Crocco
4	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	China	8-11	F Crocco
5	Oriental	3085	Moule	London	7-11	P & O Co
7	M Valerie	2644	Fellner	Trieste	7-11	A L S N Co
11	Kalinadi	84	...	Daramtar		Shepherd & Co
12	Kt Commander	2731	Durant			K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	7-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Germania (s)	Miller	Batoum, Oct. 10.
5	Megna (s)	Williams	Rangoon, Oct. 22.
	Kangra (s)	Clarke	Calcutta, Oct. 11.
	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Azamor (s)	Gibson	Dunkirk.
	Moshtari (s)	Clarke	Persian Gulf.
	Kilwa (s)	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Culna (s)	Thomas	Calcutta, &c.
	Kt Commander (s).	Durant	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Australia, Tait, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Safari, Kienne, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
19	Purulia s	Skinner	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Bombay.
20	Kaveri s	Fakira	Do.
21	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
	Mahanudi s	Erikson	Persian Gulf.
22	Avoca s	Davison	Mauritius.
23	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Bombay.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.
24	Persepotes s	Etienne	Marseilles via By.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
19	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
20	Purulia s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Kaveri s	Fakira	Do.
21	Mahanudi s	Erikson	Do.
22	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
	Kt. Commander s	Durant	Do.
	Den of Airlie s	Singer	Do.
23	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Marseilles & Liverpool.
	Clydesdale s	Sharp	Bombay.
	Hocheimer s	Reising	Do.
	Avoca s	Davison	Do.
	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Do.
24	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.
	Persepotes s	Etienne	Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 5.

From London.

India s—51 bales newspapers, Chutterbhoy Heerjee and Co; 5 cases brandy, etc, Bomanjee Manockjee Panthakee; 205 bales newspapers etc, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 23 cases oilmanstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 11 cases medicine, etc, A M Sodder; 15 cases ale, Eduljí Bezonji; 27 bales waste papers, Pragji Heerjee and Co.
Clydesdale s—8 cases medicine, etc, S P Ghandy; 8 cases confectionary etc, D B Mody.
Khedive s—2 cases confectionary, Abdulally Dadoomia and Co; 25 cases oilmanstores Jangirjee Jamsetjee Cooper.
Oriental s—102 cases provision, 29 cases glassware, 2 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 4 casks glassware, A M Sodder.
Den of Airlie s—101 cases tom jin, Eduljee Bezonjee; 5 cases soap, Holbrook and Co; 100 drums turpintine, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 61 cases oilmanstore, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Liverpool.

Clydesdale s—4 cases glassware, Surufally Tyebally and Co.
Australia s—5 cases chemicals. Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 5 cases chemicals, Cursondas Nathoo and Co; 130 cases handles, N Heptoolabhoy.

From Antwerp.

Hochheimer s—10 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Manockjee and Co.

From Glasgow.

Australia s—102 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 4 cases whisky and 2 cases rum, Dhujeebhoy Cowasjee; 16 bales printing paper, C Macdonald and Co.

From Bordeaux.

India s—35 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 69 cases claret etc, Phipson and Co.

From Hamburg.

Hochheimer s—10 cases soap, A Thawerbhoy; 25 cases glassware, Mahomed Safi Kurimgdin; 10 cases cologne water, B F Mody; 25 cases glassware, Fazall Noormahomed Sonawalla; 13 cases glassware, A M Sodder; 11 bales paper, K Abdool Hoosein.

From Marseilles.

Singapore s—55 cases claret etc, Treacher and Co.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—11 bales paper, J Jadowjee.
Gisela s—22 bales writing paper E Mohmedally.

From Charente.

India s—21 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

From Bremen.

Hochheimer s—50 cases beer, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 5.

For Liverpool.

Orient s—125 bales wool, S Janmahomed.

For London.

Oriental s—3 cwt tortoise shell, and 6½ cwt ivory, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—3999 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—400 cwt myrabollams, Bower and Krause;

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—505 bales cotton, 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 128 cwt kismiss and 35 cwt jardaloo Quan Lun Eaoo.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—200 bales cotton and 99 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years ! !!

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TRY PEARSE and Co.'s own made Fondants, per lb. Re. 1-4. Almond Paste Sweets for Dessert, per lb. Re. 1-8. Liqueur Bon-Bons, per lb. Re. 1-12. Pralines Pink and White, per lb. Re. 1-8. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CELEBRATED ROYAL PROGRESS BICYCLES—Just unpacked. "Best Value"—S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, VATCHA BROS., Girgaum Road, Bombay.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS complete in case, with 5 stops, in solid walnut veneered case; compass 3 octaves. This instrument shuts in a box. Rs. 140 to Rs. 2,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS for all XMAS GOODS, are now Ready with Calendar for 1897. Sent Post Free on application. Apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Coleby's Patent Self-acting Reels, in good working order. Apply to "T. S.," care of this Paper.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season.—Elegant Designs of Gold and Diamond Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Ear-rings, Engagement Rings, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital paints them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious, Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month, No Extras.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Consisting of Several detached Bungalows, is the largest and best Situated. It is also the nearest to Gymakana, Geral Station and all the fashionable resorts.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED OF CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of over 5,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES, commences on 1st November for 15 days only, at A. H. SULLEMANJEE and Co., No. 1 and 2, opposite Crawford Market.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort, Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
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ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz Rs.	a
SODA WATER	0	8	LITHIA	0	12
LEMONADE	0	12	SELTZER	0	12
TONIC	0	12	POTASH	0	12
GINGERALE	0	12	HOP ALE	0	12
RASPBERRY	0	12			

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Sole Speciality.—
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MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

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REPRESENTATIVE—
F. BOMANN, M. E.
Letters to be addressed
care of MANAGER of this paper

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

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American Dentist,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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TODARMAL
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday only 20 lakhs were allotted out of the 40 offered, say 10 lakhs to Calcutta, 7 to Bombay, and 3 to Madras, at 1s. 2 13-16d., tenders at this rate having been accepted in full. The price obtained is the same as was given on the previous Wednesday for the regular sales of Bills, but 3-32d. less than the extra Bills fetched on the same day, no further extra allotments having been made meantime. It is announced that only 30 lakhs, instead of 40, will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put up 3-32d., say to 1s. 2 11-16d. per rupee.

A further advance of ⅜ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols yesterday, at 109 3-8; Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 117½. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced by 1-8th, to 3 3-8ths per cent.; while that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced to the same extent, at 3 1-8th per cent., the Bank rate remaining at 4 per cent. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-8ths per cent., to £62 7-16. The price of Bar Silver receded ⅛d., to 29 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ⅜ cent cheaper, at 64¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·84½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris, were ¼ per cent. down, at 102¼; with Paris Exchange on London 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·18½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 43⅛s. per 416lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, tone of the market steady; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 41⅛s. per 416lbs. sellers, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 41⅜s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to Dunkirk, market steady; and Linseed at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm.

An advance of 3-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-8d. per lb., and Arrival were 1-32d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-16d. for November deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for March-April. East Indian Cotton was 1-16d. to 1-8d. per lb. higher. The market closed firmer, all round, the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 900 Surats. The Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

The New York market re-opened yesterday with the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton unchanged at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; but with February Futures 19 points lower, at 8·02 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 95,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop to date compare as follows, and those for the corresponding period in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's and Wednesday's Receipts	95,000	68,000	132,000
Four days' do.	201,000	131,000	271,000
Since 1st September	2,513,000	1,739,000	2,482,000

The local Banks and markets have remained closed to-day for the *Diwali* holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	2,282	bales.
Wheat	1,775	cwts.
Linseed	1,692	"
Rapeseed	2,223	"
Gingellyseed....................................	4,944	"
Poppyseed....................................	852	"
Castorseed....................................	4,185	"
Rice	2,435	"

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,16,000	4,060	3,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	129	2	192
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	16,52,893	20,88,300	75,927	38,17,120
Total for 15 weeks...	17,54,893	23,04,300	79,927	41,33,120
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,043	2,21,473	5,747	3,73,263
Per mile of Ry do.	87	132	4	223
Total to corresponding date do.	19,03,480	27,99,666	94,283	47,97,429

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 51,263
Ditto to date .... " 6,58,309

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	325	9	518
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	11,93,630	15,35,581	52,268	27,81,479
Total for 15 weeks...	12,78,630	16,85,581	56,268	30,20,479
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,937	1,45,750	1,225	2,47,912
Per mile of Ry do.	219	316	3	538
Total to corresponding date do.	13,09,857	18,27,481	44,499	31,81,837

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 8,912
Ditto to date........................ " 1,61,358

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 24th October 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,599	41,879	...	280	...	7,543
Goods	67,062	36,441	30,621	...	2,65,776	...
Other earnings	2,355	6,002	...	3,647	410	1,609
Total for week	1,11,016	84,322	26,694	...	...	...
Aggregate....	15,31,039	12,74475	...	...	2,56,561	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

*The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 31st October, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,74,452	2,95,116	4,892	4,74,460
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles..	...	...	...	6,02,273

Decrease ....Rs. 1,27,813

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE opium revenue to date compared with the Estimates or the year 1896-97, up to 7th October 1896 are as follows:—

	In Oct. 1896. Bengal.	In Sept. 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	17,00,000	59,25,000
Actual	42,87,045	13,44,025	56,31,070
Better than Estimate	62,045	.....	......
Worse than Estimate......	.....	3,55,975	2,93,930

Seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Oct. 1896. Bengal.	To end of Sept. 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,95,75,000	88,00,000	3,83,75,000
Actual	2,99,28,270	71,18,975*	3,70,47,245
Better than Estimate	3,53,270	......	.....
Worst than Estimate	....	16,81,205	13,27,755

* Since the submission of the return for August on 8th September 1896, a reduction of Rs. 21,700 was advised in the receipts of that month.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DREWET—FOX—November 4, at Christ's Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, Tom Drewet, Jnr., C. E., to Ada Emily Jane, the only daughter of the late W. E. Fox, of London. (English and New Zealand papers please copy.)

DEATH.

DUBASH—November 5, at his residence, Chaupati, Bombay, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this (Friday) morning at 7 o'clock.

KARACHI.

MARRIAGE.

SELBY—BASSANO.—October 30, At Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. M. C. Sanders, Chaplain, William Selby, Surgeon-Lieutenant, Indian Medical Service, to Lily, widow of Lieutenant A. E. Bassano, 1st D. C. L. I., and daughter of the late Frederick Benjamin, Esq., of Falmouth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROSE.—October 30, at Simla, the wife of William Clarence Rose, Manager of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PALMER.—October 31, at Abbottabad, Julia Helen Aylmer, wife of Major-General Sir Power Palmer.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.

BUSINESS men in India will be interested in the particulars contained in the last report the Consul-General for Khorasan has submitted to Lord Salisbury as to the competition between Indian and Chinese tea in Central Asia. Some of the facts with which the report deals were supplied by the Collector of Bombay, through the Government of India, and they seem to have led to a curious misapprehension. Consul Elias states that the Collector's report refers to the export of "green" tea as the most important branch of the trade between Bombay and the Russian possessions in Central Asia. The report shows that tea is imported from China into Bombay and re-exported from here to Bunder Abbas, chiefly by Mogul merchants, and that considerable quantities of Indian tea are also sent to that port. The Collector gives figures to prove that the trade in the Chinese production showed a considerable falling off in the first nine months of 1895-96, while in Indian green tea the trade had made considerable advance. He intimated, however, that there is some risk of Bombay losing its position as the centre of the trade in China teas in consequence of the opening up of the Batoum route, since direct shipments from China to that port are being conducted. The figures given in the report respecting the trade in Indian "green" tea (to keep for the moment to the Consul's interpretation of the report, showed some remarkable fluctuations. In the year 1890-91 five times as much Chinese as Indian tea went into Central Asia by the Bunder Abbas route. The next year the Indian tea made a great advance, the quantity was suddenly multiplied by four, and the ratio it bore to Chinese was 2 to 3. The third year it fell back to its old position, and less than one-fourth of the whole was Indian. In 1893-94 the amount more than doubled again, and in 1894-95 it made a further increase. Finally, between April 1st, 1895, and January 1st last by the Bunder Abbas and the Batoum route together 2,500,000 lbs. of Chinese tea were despatched to Central Asia, but by the Bunder Abbas route alone 3,750,000 lbs. of Indian tea. That is to say, according to these figures India is now supplying Central Asia with as much or more tea than she formerly obtained from both India and China combined. Consul-General Elias basing his opinion on the erroneous assumption that the figures are meant to relate only to green tea is extremely sceptical in regard to them. He quotes from a letter received from Messrs. Balmer, Lowrie and Co., great tea exporters in Calcutta, in which they state that "green tea is not manufactured in any quantity by Indian planters, the bulk of the trade being done by China." According to the Consul-General, the report of the Collector of Customs has nothing to say respecting black tea, which is exported in large quantities. He suggests that the green and black teas have been mixed in the accounts, and that the total trade, rather than a part of it, was in the mind of the Customs House officials here when preparing the report. A reference to the official report of the Collector shows this to be the case; no distinction is made between green and black tea in the statistics there given; and the figures correspond with those quoted by Mr. Elias. A little trouble in verifying the statistics contained in the particulars sent to him by the Collector would have shown the Consul-General for Khorasan that the qualifying adjective "green" was only a slip of the pen or a copyist's error. A recognition of this circumstance would have saved Mr. Elias the trouble of elaborately building up an incorrect premise simply to knock it down again. A passing reference to the use of the adjective as an evident error would have amply met the case.

The report of the Consul points out that a large and increasing quantity of China tea instead of coming *via* Bombay is now shipped direct to Batoum, and that India is losing the handling of the tea by which she has hitherto profited. It seems according to the information that the Consul-General has gathered, that some twenty years ago Kamaon, the Dunn, and Kangra manufactured little else but green tea, and it is estimated that those three tracts alone supplied Central Asia and Afghanistan with about 6,000,000lbs. of it. At that time China only placed a very small quantity of green tea on the market, and the Northern Indian planter never had such good days. There was no trouble of despatching the tea to distant parts on the chance of sale on credit. At the proper season Peshawar and other merchants would flock up and buy whole crops, paying a handsome price down for them, and then themselves pack and transport the tea from the gardens. Or if the tea was not thus disposed of, it was sent to Amritsar, where it was quickly sold. The collapse of the trade which occurred a few years later was due to the heavy transit duties imposed in Afghanistan and in Bokhara. The collective duty on one maund of tea after leaving the Indian frontier was no less than Rs. 64-8 annas. These heavy imports—mainly levied in Afghanistan—coupled with the high-handed treatment accorded to traders by H. H. Abdur Rehman, would have entirely stopped the trade had not the Amir compelled his merchants to carry it on. But the greater part of it was diverted to the new and cheaper route provided by the arrival of the Russians in Transcaspia and the suppression of the Turkoman raids. The dues by this route were at least one-third less than by the other, and carriage was cheaper. This also led to a large trade in China teas which still progresses.

The remarks made in a previous report by the Consul-General regarding the bad character of the tea that finds its way into the Persian market from India attracted much attention and led to some correspondence with the Indian Tea Association. The sources from which the bad tea came have been discovered and a respectable retired British pensioner at Meshed is now receiving small consignments of pure tea from two or three firms with a view to improving the description of tea sent from here. But it is the condemned stuff which the mass of the people purchase; the peasantry are accustomed now to drink tea, which they take with plenty of sugar, and, perhaps, prefer it to the best orange pekoe. In time their taste may improve, and they may learn to prefer the flavour of the tea to that of the sugar. It has hitherto been found impossible to obtain in Meshed an Indian tea worth drinking for its own sake. The fact is no Russian, Persian, or Native of Central Asia, seems to think that this country can produce good tea. When they want a superior article they buy what is called Russian tea, that is Chinese tea done up at Moscow in Russian wrappers. A very big price is paid for this tea, much of which is said to be Indian tea, passed off by the Moscow merchants as Chinese. This theory is supported by the fact that although a great deal of tea for this country finds its way to the great Russian city, it is seldom or never advertised. The fact is that a Russian so dislikes Indian tea that he will probably decline to taste it. This is not all prejudice, as there is a distinct difference in the flavour of the Chinese and Indian tea. This apparently is solely due to the methods of preparation, and it would be well of the Indian planters set themselves to such an improvement as would give their teas a better name in the Russian and Central Asian market. The Consul-General points out that while the Moscow tea costs the consumer in Central Asia Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per lb., an equally good article from India could, thanks to the small duty demanded, be had for less than Rs. 2 per lb. He needs in the first place to be undeceived and to be told that the vile stuff palmed off on him as Indian tea is fraudulently adulterated. The Russians in Central Asia find they are probably drinking Indian tea already, and if at the same time they are offered the same quality, brought by this route at a much lower rate, they will get rid of their prejudices. The Indian black tea trade, then, might be considerably expanded in this direction, but, as the Consul-General remarks, it has first to win a good name by either adapting the taste of the people to it, or being adapted by their taste.

"MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE" tells "the Best Snake Story in the World" of a Mexican whose foot was pierced by a thorn just as a rattle-snake wriggled by. "We're in the face of a bigger thing to-night than snake-bite," said the doctor; for the man had developed all the symptoms of venomous snake-bite, and was almost dead when the doctor arrived. "We're in the face of one of the biggest and ultimatest facts of human nature and one of its biggest mysteries—the influence of the mind upon the body." There was a snake, but no snake-bite, and the doctor removed a cactus thorn from the foot which was supposed to have been bitten. The story forms an excellent parallel to the case of Calcutta and its bubonic fever—or as it prefers to call it, plague. The Bombay fever was the snake, a youth who had gone there from Bombay and had a slight touch of remittent fever or something of the kind and swellings from quite another cause, was the foot with the cactus thorn in it, and Calcutta the man who imagined himself bitten and made all the noise and caused all the worry it would have done had there really been a snake-bite. The medical committee takes the place of the Californian doctor who declares we are in the face of one of the biggest and ultimatest facts of human nature. Calcutta has had no plague; the only bacillus it has discovered is something as innocuous as a cactus-thorn. What it has been suffering from is funk, and that of the bluest kind. Bombay is not uncharitable; but it has almost wished Calcutta might have a turn that its shouting might not be in vain. For its vapourings on the subject and its sending specialists who went away as wise—or nearly so—as they came, has sorely tried Bombay's patience. As we write, however, comes a telegram reporting another case of suspected plague in Calcutta. There was fever and bubonic swelling and the man died. What is called in Calcutta "the plague bacillus" has been found, but—mark this—"not in large numbers." Whether Calcutta expects to find bacilli in whole battalions or brigades formed up in echelon or column of divisions we know not. But we wish it were possible for the Calcutta Corporation to send its whole sanitary staff over here that they might learn what bubonic fever and the work it entails really are. It would do them good, and at the same time, perhaps, afford our own medical staff a little relaxation.

How far the University Syndicate accepts the official theory that the Examination mandap fire originated in a spark from a passing railway engine, may be gathered from the fact that the new mandap is being erected on the exact site of the old and they have not removed it one inch further from the railway line. The railway officials, we hear, are so clear in their own minds as to the value of the theory that they entirely decline to discuss it. But one prominent official of the B. B. & C. I. Railway generously offered to place at the disposal of the Syndicate a large shed in which they might find accommodation for all the candidates presenting themselves for examination. This would of course have afforded better protection from the sun than the flimsy mandap of which the students complain. No doubt when they have read only so far as this, they will further condemn the "unsympathetic Syndicate" which has "turned the deaf ear" to their supplications for postponement, in that they declined the offer of the magnanimous railway official. But we must not omit to state that the commodious shed is situated in Mandvie.

BUBONIC fever in the current week has carried off only forty-nine persons, a considerable diminution on the previous week, when there were seventy-two. Deaths from all descriptions of fever also decreased, the number being 185 instead of 205. From 698 the total of deaths from all causes has fallen to 668, and the death-rate per thousand per annum from 42·08 to 40·62. Thus it will be seen that a gratifying improvement in public health is recorded. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs increased, and fatal cases of phthisis also. But there was a marked falling off in the figures for diarrhœa and dysentery. The fatal cases of bubonic fever were, of course, more numerous in Mandvie than elsewhere, the total in that district being twenty-four. Lower Colaba, Umarkhady, Dongri, and Bhuleshwar each report three; North Fort, Girgaum, and Byculla two; and Chuckla, Market, Dhobie Talao, Kumbharwada, Mazagon, Nagpada, and Kamatipura each one. In eleven fatal cases the victims were Jains, six Brahmins; twenty-eight, Hindus of other castes, one outcaste, and three Musulmans. All other communities were free.

MR. EDWARD JOHN POYNTER, R.A., who is to succeed the late Sir John Millais as President of the Royal Academy, was mentioned as a probable successor to Lord Leighton, when he died earlier in the year. Mr. Poynter is not only successful, but wealthy and a good speaker, and possesses social qualities which make him an ideal president. Born in 1836, he was educated at Westminster and at Ipswich; afterwards studying art in English schools, and under Gleyre in Paris until 1859. Ten years later he was made an Associate of the Royal Academy; and the Belgian Water-Colour Society honoured him by electing him one of its members in 1871, when he was appointed Slade Professor of Art, at University College, Gower-Street, London. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1876. Two years ago he was appointed Director of the National Gallery, in succession to Sir F. Burton, and for several years he was Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington.

THE strong position of the Secretary of State in regard to his Council bills, is shown by the fact that on Wednesday he reduced his weekly drawings from forty lakhs to thirty, a rate at which he will be more than able to meet his estimated requirements for the remainder of the year. This will lead of course to a firmer feeling in exchange, and it is anticipated that the market which closed for the holidays at 11¾ annas will open at 12 or 12⅛. Silver, which while the Mints were open completly dominated exchange, does not share in the upward movement of the rupee. It has gone down here by 1½ per cent., and in London is quoted at 29d. 15-16ths. as against 30d. 3-16ths., at which it stood before the result of the Presidential election in America was announced.

MR. H. T. OMMANNEY is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 31st October.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. JACKSON, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, has been granted privilege leave for one month; Major A. Wapshare will act as Political Superintendent, Palanpur, during his absence.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD, acting Political Agent Mahi Kantha, has been granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, late Political Agent, Cutch, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

MR. F. C. CONSTABLE, District Government Pleader, Karachi, Government Pleader in the Sadar Court, and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of twelve months' leave granted to him in May last.

THE services of the Rev. R. A. Storrs, M.A., Chaplain of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT F. S. H. BALDREY, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT J. H. McDONALD, M.B., C.M., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. C. H. Peacocke, granted an extension by sixteen days of his privilege leave of absence.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. W. T. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Civil Surgeon, Aden, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE services of Mr. D. W. Herbert, Assoc. M. Inst C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, pending the proposed formation of a new district for North Hyderabad, which will include the Dad group of projects.

ON the return to duty of the following officers they will be posted as under:—Mr. T. Summers, B.Sc., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Fuleli Canal District; Mr. T. W. DeWinton, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Eastern Nara District; Mr. R. R. Menneer, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive, Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Western Nara District; and Mr. W. L. Strange, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Secretariat for duty as a temporary measure.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 3, was 668, giving a death-rate of 40·62 per annum per 1,000 as against 26 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·19 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 185 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 5, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 99, phthisis; 53, diseases of the nervous system; 122, affections of the respiratory organs; 21, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 26, still-born; 53, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 315; Hindu outcaste, 48; Musalman, 195; Parsee, 21; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 3, European, 2; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 295 as against 321 the corresponding period of last year, and 303 the average over the past five years.

IT seems that the Chambers of Commerce in China are actively moving the chambers at home to protest against the project of the Chinese Government (particulars of which were published by you on the 6th inst.) to place a tax of 10 per cent. on goods manufactured at the treaty ports before they are allowed to leave the factories. At present two industries are mainly affected—cotton spinning and silk filatures. There is a substantial difference between the two, the yarn being, of course, intended for consumption in China, while the productions of the filatures are exported to Europe and the United States, and not used at all in China. The chambers argue—as, indeed, is quite clear from the text—that the tax is against the Simonoseki Treaty, but they point out in the case of silk that to put on a tax of 10 per cent. means that the total tax on the export of silk will be 19 per cent., for the raw silk coming down to the ports pays in transit duties about 9 per cent. The effect of such a burden as this, it is said, would be disastrous to the industry in China, and would throw out of employment many thousands of natives in the open ports, besides depriving the country of the revenue at present derived from the export. The Chinese Government, it is alleged, are under the delusion that China rules the prices of silk in foreign markets, whereas, in fact, the latter rule the prices which foreign merchants can pay for Chinese silk. As to the cotton mills, information is being collected in the treaty ports to forward with a representation in regard to them also. The reeling of the silk cocoons has gradually grown into a great industry in some of the treaty ports, and is largely in the hands of foreigners; whereas the cotton spinning industry, so far at least as foreigners are concerned, is in an embryo state. It is no wonder, therefore, that the news of the new scheme of taxation should create much alarm; but my own information leads me to believe that the scheme will never go further than it is at present.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE BECOMING WORSE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The situation in Constantinople is daily becoming worse owing to the tardiness of diplomatic action on the part of the European Powers.

TENSION IN CRETE INCREASING.

The tension in Crete is increasing owing to the delay in the execution of the promised reforms, and the Christian members of the Cretan Council are greatly dissatisfied.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Edward Poynter has been elected President of the Royal Academy.

MR. McKINLEY'S VICTORY.

The victory of Mr. McKinley has produced the best impression on the London, New York, and Continental bourses.

The newspapers in Great Britain and on the Continent rejoice at the result of the election.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived here, at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

THE PLAGUE SCARE IN CALCUTTA.

ANOTHER DOUBTFUL VICTIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A case of fever, accompanied by swelling of the lymphatic glands in the groin, which has been authoritatively diagnosed as one of bubonic plague, terminated fatally yesterday, on the third day after attack, at a house in Chitpore.

The deceased was a permanent resident of the locality, and had been comatose for two days before he was seen by the Health Officer. Enquiries made elicited nothing that could be considered to point to any cause of infection.

Blood was taken from the patient and yielded what is believed to be the bacillus of plague, but not in large numbers.

The house, which is numerously tenanted, has been disinfected.

THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

OFFER OF A LAKH OF RUPEES.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 5.

In view of the imminent famine in the Hyderabad Districts his Excellency Sir Asman Jah Bahadur has made the gift of a lakh of rupees for the relief of the ryots, whose condition is additionally regarded with practical sympathy by the Nizam's Government.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop's suggestions for relief will shortly be submitted and acted upon. There is not the slightest prospect of the North-Eastern rains, and even if they do come, it is too late now to revive the crops.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Mackworth Young succeeds Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

As the University has fixed Poona the optional centre for examinations, Sindhi parents strongly object sending their sons through Bombay.

Quarantine rules for return voyage being also strict, pray urge authorities fixing Karachi as an additional centre for all examinations including LL.D. Candidates numbering over a hundred for various examinations are prepared to pay extra fees.

The Honourable Mr. James, Commissioner in Sind, has telegraphed to the University Registrar to the same effect.

Sind expects Bombay leading citizens will kindly help.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday afternoon.

HONG KONG, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta left here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal left here, at 11-30 a.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin left here, at 1 p.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday next.

HONGKONG, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here, yestesday evening, from Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon left here this afternoon for London.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, rom Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON. Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 26-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-16
Bar Silver	29 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	79·5

THURSDAY.—NOVEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	87·2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE death is announced at Abbottabad, on Saturday, of Lady Palmer, wife of Major-General Sir Power Palmer, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE Maharaja of Burdwan arrived at Lahore on Sunday morning, Raja Har Bans Singh, Mr. Justice Chatterjee, and other native gentlemen meeting him. An address of welcome was presented by the Khashatris sect, to which the Maharaja belongs, and a seventeen guns salute was fired from Lahore Fort.

THE local Singh Sabha anniversary was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday and was a great success. Delegates from Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Tarn, Taran, Jullunder, Umballa, Patiala, and Sialkot attended, and lectures on Sikhism were delivered. Over Rs. 8,000 was subscribed for the Khalsa College. Kaur Balwant Singh, president, paid a tribute to the Government and wished Her Majesty a long and happy reign.

THE Punjab Goverment has asked the Goverment of India for three lakhs of rupees for advances to purchase seed grain and plough cattle. The gravity of the situation in the North-West Provinces may be judged from the fact that about a crore of rupees in land revenue has been suspended on account of the failure of the autumn crops.

DR. YERSIN has telegraphed from Annam that he is forwarding a small supply of his serum for anti-plague inoculation through the French Consul in Calcutta, who, it is understood, is co-operating with the Health Officer in the matter. It appears that Dr. Yersin is unable to furnish a sufficiently large supply at present for extended inoculations.

THE Government of Bengal has directed that all menial servants in its employ drawing not more than Rs. 12 per month shall be given an increase in pay of Re. 1 per month in those districts where the average price of common rice was dearer than one rupee per 12 seers during the quarter ending 30th September. The Lieutenant-Governor has also sanctioned an increase of Re. 1-8 per month to the pay of such servants employed in the district of Rangpur, Mymensingh, Bakerganj and Tipperah, where the average price of rice during the above-mentioned period was higher than ten seers per rupee. These orders are to have a retrospective effect from 1st July.

MR. STANLY OAKS, writes to the *Indian Daily News*, in reference to the importation of German spirits at Calcutta:—"My attention has been drawn to a paragraph appearing in Saturday's issue of your paper, in which I note my name is stated to have been mentioned by Messrs. Framjee and Sons as the importer of the 150 cases of 'whisky' recently confiscated by the Collector of Customs. As this is entirely incorrect, I must ask you to notify the same in your next issue. My connection with the matter was to take an indent from Messrs. Framjee in the usual course of business to procure and ship as per their instructions (as an agent only) certain goods specified, the name of the suppliers of which thye furnished me with. Further comment is needless."

AT the Egmore Court, the other day, Mr. Sultan Mohiden Sahib, delivered judgment in the case of cheating brought by Mr. J. H. Webster, of the Government Telegraph Department, against Mr. McMorris, a dispenser in the service of Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Chemists. His Worship, after recapitulating the facts of the case at length, held that the accused was not justified in supplying one preparation for another, and that he could not therefore escape the penal provisions of the Code. He convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 under Sections 511, 417, and 276 of the Penal Code. Mr. David, who represented the accused, asked the Court to make the fine Rs. 201 for the purpose of appeal, but the magistrate replied that the request should have been made before he had pronounced his sentence. He doubted if, having pronounced sentence, he had the power to alter it.

A LARGE amount of road work was completed in the Chin Hills during the past season and several parts have been opened for use. A further grant has been made to the Public Works Department to continue the work and carry on the roadway from Falam eastwards towards Indin, on the Myittha river, which was aligned last year. The suspension bridge across the Manipur river has been strengthened and thoroughly completed so as to fit it for traffic. If possible the road will be carried on further South from Haka to Kan during the current cold season. A very rugged and broken up pathway now exists between these two places, but this is to be improved in order to make it more passable for mule traffic.

ALTHOUGH it has not yet been decided to run on short time in the Calcutta Jute Mills, there seems to be a consensus of opinion that some such curtailment of the working hours is necessary to limit the production in view of the present unprofitable state of the jute trade. The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, but no decision was come to. It seems that the meeting was unanimously of opinion that the curtailment of production would be advantageous, but divergent views were held as to how this would best be attained. Some were in favour of fixing a certain number of working hours per week, others of stopping for the whole of Saturday only, leaving those mills which have the electric light free to work with it on the remaining days. The Hastings Mill will not consent to either proposal and refuses to close early on Saturday as agreed to by a majority of the other mills to obviate the necessity of Sunday work.

IN many quarters there exists an impression that there is a strong probability of rain occurring during November over the plains of Upper India. Why this should be so it is difficult to say, as there is nothing in the meteorological conditions of that month to warrant expectations of any extensive fall. During the monsoon period there is the moisture laden current from the Indian Ocean, and in the winter months there is the rainfall due to the cold weather storms. But during November whence can the rainfall come? It is too late in the year to even anticipate a sudden and late extension of the monsoon current into Northern India, and the appearance of cold weather storms, though not unknown, is most unusual. As an example of the infrequency of rain during this month the following table has been constructed by the Allahabad paper showing the total rainfall in inches of each November of the past ten years:—

Years.	Peshawar.	Lahore.	Sirsa.	Delhi.	Bareilly.	Agra.	Lucknow.	Allahabad.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
1886	0·22	0·06	0·02	0	0	0	0	0·01
1887	0	0	0	0	0	0·07	0	0·01
1888	2·14	0	0	0·20	0·57	0·23	0·08	0·16
1889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·01
1890	4·02	0·50	0	0	0	0	0	0
1891	0·37	0	0	0·10	0	0	0	0
1892	0·12	0	0	0	0	0	0·34	0·30
1893	0	0	0	0·39	0·26	0·54	0·10	0·61
1894	0·03	0	0	0·81	1·19	0·84	1·52	2·92
1895	0·16	0	0	0·02	0	0	0	0

The table shows that Peshawar receives a fair rainfall occasionally in November, but at the remaining stations the prospect of a sufficiency of rain for ploughing purposes is not supported by past experience. The autumn of 1894 was very exceptional, and the rainfall in that year was most inopportune in October and November. It was due to a very late continuance of the monsoon; and if this be the pre-disposing cause of November rainfall the chances of a fall this year become extremely small.

SIR CHARLES PAUL has given his opinion on the subject of the Doveton dispute. The matter was placed in his hands by the Bengal Government for his opinion which is that the present *de facto* committee have no legal status and that the legally-constituted committee of management is the committee which was in existence on the 10th August 1895—the date of the last annual general meeting of the society—with the exception of those members who retired by rotation. He advises that should the present *de facto* committee not accept the position the proper course will be for the Government to bring a suit under section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code.

IN a recent report by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division in Bengal some particulars are given of the conditions of the agricultural classes in that province which are more or less applicable to these parts of India as well. In spite of the fact that the condition of the people during the past year was [illegible] good owing to two or three good harvests, the majority of the cultivators are in debt, and always remain in debt to the mahajans: they borrow paddy from the village granaries, pay off with high interest after the harvest, and begin to borrow after they have consumed the surplus: it is estimated that from 50 to 70 per cent. of the agriculturists are always in debt. The explanation given by the Commissioner of this "chronic indebtedness" of the cultivators is the very simple one that "that they have always been in the habit of getting indebted," in fact, it is the *dastur*, an all-potent influence in the social life of India. So long as the ryot has his land, remarks a contemporary he has credit with the mahajan, and he sees no reason why he should not borrow when he would, and pay when he can. In the last extreme he can always—to put it euphemistically—emigrate. All this is however nothing new, and no one who has written about the conditions of agricultural life in India has failed to remark on this "chronic indebtedness." A little brochure, now, we believe, out of print, by Mr. Wright, sometime Settlement Officer of Cawnpore, gives examples of a ryot's banking account; and from it we learn that in the long run the mahajan does not make quite such a good thing out of his peasant client as is generally supposed; whilst on the other hand it is generally to his interest to keep his customer "going," and help him in times of distress, or at family functions. The question therefore necessarily obtrudes itself, why are the village mahajans hanging back in the present season of trouble? In fact the question might be carried further and it might be asked whether it is not because they hope and expect that Government will step in and relieve them of their present responsibilities, and keep the cultivating population alive. This is however not the duty of Government, which has its hands full with the poor and landless classes, who have nothing to fall back upon and must work or starve. We may fairly look to the village bankers to keep the agricultural machinery in full working order, and lavish distributions of advances for seed, &c., may end really in usurping the place of the mahajan, who probably only requires reminding of his responsibilities, and being kept up to them by official influence, judiciously exercised.

THE Totalisator now reigns supreme in Tasmania, book-making having been declared illegal by special legislative enactment.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners have accepted the terms offered by the Government for providing bonding salt golas at Kidderpore docks. The rent to be received by the commissioners will be less than the interest and sinking fund on the capital cost, without any addition for repairs.

THE Commissioner of Patna division has recommended the suspension of all survey operations in North Behar for one year in view of the threatened famine.

RINDERPEST has broken out among the transport animals at Dum-Dum, and Veterinary-Lieutenant E. Martin has been deputed to inspect the animals.

MR. BARNES, who has been acting as Foreign Secretary, starts for Quetta next week, taking over charge of the Agency from Mr. Crawford, who will revert to his appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

MAJOR J. DAY, R.E., Military Works Department, has been selected to officiate as an Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, vice Captain Dallas, proceeding on furlough at the end of the year. Major Day has officiated on a former occasion in this apppointment.

MR. CHALMERS, the Legal Member of Council, will leave Simla on the 9th instant, halt at Delhi, 10th to 12th, Poona, 15th, Mahableswar, 17th to 19th, Bangalore, 20th and 21st, Madras, 22nd and 25th, Hyderabad, 26th to 29th, Nagpur, December 1st and 2nd, arriving at Calcutta December 4th.

MR. A. B. PATTERSON, C.S., C.I.E., has returned from privilege leave and resumed charge at Agra of the Salt Revenue Commissionership of Northern India, from Mr. R. M. Dane, who returns to his appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

THE three ghazis, Fakir Kala Khan, Jalamb, and Rahim Ali, who were taken by General Gatacre on the 24th ultimo were publicly executed at Sibi on Monday morning last. From the moment of their capture they had made no attempt to conceal their share in the outrage at Sunari station. A great crowd turned out to witness the execution. Meanwhile news comes that two more of the band, Saindad and Mezdhar, have been caught by parties of men sent out by Colonel Gaisford between Dunghan and the Mari hills, and they have been despatched to Sibi jail under an escort of the 25th Bombay Rifles. Only one of the original band of marauders now remains at large.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces met large numbers of taluqdars at the Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, on Monday, the Settlement Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, the Commissioners of Divisions, and the District Officers being present. After some formal introductions of the principal taluqdars the meeting resolved itself into a familiar discussion of the various points referred to in the recent memorial of the British Indian Association. The conversation with His Honour occupied close on two hours, in the course of which the Maharajas of Ajudhiya and Mahmudabed, and, indeed, all the leading Oudh landlords, thoroughly explained matters from their standpoint. In the result the Lieutenant-Governor stated that in the districts where scarcity was pronounced the revised land revenue assessment would not be enforced, the kharif instalment would be suspended, and the Government would grant loans on easy terms for the purchase of seed grain and for sinking wells. In short the taluqdars practically get more than they asked for.

FROM a Resolution published on the subject, the Management of the District Gardens in the Central Provinces during 1895-96 seems to have been so far successful, inasmuch as the percentage of receipts to expenditure shows an increase from 52 per cent. in the preceding year to 60 per cent. But it is hardly an encouraging feature to those who look to see the utility of these institutions increase that out of a total available stock (apparently) of about 26,000 seedlings or grafts in 14 gardens, there were only 2,194 distributed, 1,813 gratis, and 381 on payment. The Deputy Commissioner of Chindwara reported that special efforts had been made to induce malguzars and others to apply for trees, but in vain, and no doubt this has been more or less the case as regards the public gardens at other stations. The net loss on the year's working was about Rs. 11,000, so that practically speaking, taking the District Gardens as a whole, each seedling or graft distributed cost about Rs. 5! At this rate the attempt to improve the fruit culture of the Province through the medium of the "Company Bagh" is likely to prove rather an expensive as well as a tedious process. The Hoshangabad gardens, we read, were utilised as a field for the employment of those rendered distitute by the bad seasons, the means for this having been provided by private charity, an example which perhaps might be followed with advantage in the North-West Provinces and Oudh where public gardens or experimental farms exist and where no more suitable species of relief-works seems to offer.

M. DESPREZ, to whom the Tsar and his fortunes were entrusted during his voyage from Portsmouth to Cherbourg, has been knocking about in the Channel for some forty years, and has risen to the position of "pilot-major" of the great military port. It has been his proud duty to conduct our own Queen more than once across the silver streak, and the pin in his cravat with the letters V.R., set in brilliants testifies to Her Majesty's grateful recognition of his services. He has other decorations that record more valiant deeds—the gold and silver medals, for example, won by the rescue in 1877 of the crew of the British sloop Adela; the Montyon prize for bringing seventeen men off the big Dutch vessel Marie Antoinette in 1886; and a third memento of a plunge into the docks to save the life of a child.

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, Commander Holland, will leave, to-morrow, the 7th instant, for Tokar, where she embarks the 26th Punjab Infantry and will be conveyed to Karachi, thence the Regiment will be railed to Jullunder. It is said that about six more Transports are to be engaged to bring the Suakin Contingent back to India, and all the arrangements for the return of the Indian troops will be carried out by the Indian Marine authorities. The British India steamer Vadala entered the Government Dock yesterday morning to undergo repairs, and it is believed she will be one of the boats taken up for Transport Service.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara Captain A. W. Mann, will sail, to-day, for Southampton, with the 8th Field Battery, R. A., from Jhansi; 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Sialkote, and details, consisting of 42 officers, 12 ladies, and 13 children, 1,138 non-commissioned officers and men, 36 women, and 84 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Surg-Col & Mrs R P Ferguson and 2 daughters, A M Staff
Lieut-Col A J O Pollock, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Major and Mrs W A J Frere and daughter, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Surg-Maj & Mrs A H Burlton and 2 children, A M Staff
Surg-Maj & Mrs R E R Morse and 3 children, A M Staff
Major and Mrs G A Keefe, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Surg-Major G B Russell, A M Staff
Capt A W Thorney Croft, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Capt and Adjt and Mrs K E Lean, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Surg-Capt and Mrs H S Peeke and child, A M Staff
Capt G F Herbert, R A
Capt H A Travers, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Capt and Mrs C G Watson and child, R A
Capt E W Margesson, Norfolk Regt
Capt D D Baynes, I S Corps
Capt A C H Macgregor, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Capt and Mrs A E Lascelles and child, Norfolk Regt
Capt T O Marden, Cheshire Regt
Capt W Hayes Sadler, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Lieut H B Hill, R A
Lieut C G Stewart, R A
Lieut C H M Doughty, R W Fusiliers
Lieut A H Goldie, R A
Lieut and Mrs A W Poyntz, Derby Regt
Lt F F Feuton, 11th Hussars
Lieut V Lewis, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Vety-Lieut H T Lawyer, A V Dept
Lieut H B Prothero-Smith, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut A C Fergusson, R A
Lieut F H Walker, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Lieut A D Lewis, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
Surg-Lieut E L Payne, I M Service.
2nd-Lieut G T Williams, 11th Hussars
2nd-Lieut H W Bullock, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
2nd-Lieut J A P Manson, 2nd York Regt
2nd-Lieut J V Paton, 2nd R Scots Fusiliers
2nd-Lieut G L H Howell, R A
2nd-Lieut T A Rose, R A
Sub-Lieut H G Kingham, R I Marine
Revd Mr H A Sealey, Ecclesiastical Dept
Revd Mr Scott, Ecclesiastical Dept
Wife of Lieut J G C Bliss, Lanc Fusiliers
Wife of Lieut H G Brown, I S Corps

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

BOGEY HANDICAP.

SOME sixteen players entered their names to try conclusions with "Captain Bogey" whose score was 40 as against 42 last season. One competitor failed to put in an appearance on the first day (Wednesday), and there were five others who were beaten by their imaginary opponent to such an extent that they did not care to play him yesterday morning in the second and final round. No one came anywhere near beating Captain Bogey, Dr. D. Macdonald, the winner of the silver cup, being as many as 5 down on the total of eighteen holes. Dr. Macdonald and Mr. C. E. Nixon, the Golf Secretary, were the only two scratch men who completed the round, the two others who had entered only putting in an appearance on the first day. Mr. Nixon was very unlucky on the second round. Quite a number of those disturbing incidents which so tell on the equanimity of a player, especially if he is an adept at the game, occurred to put the Secretary off his strokes, and the result was that on the two days' play he was 11 down. Mr. A. F. Ferguson had a very good chance, since with an allowance of one stroke at six of the holes he came in on the first day 1 down, the next best scores being 3 down, made by Dr. Macdonald and Messrs. J. C. Kiddle and F. H. Brown. But on the second round Mr. Ferguson was less fortunate, Captain Bogey having a total of 5 holes to the good. The scores of the players who did not scratch were as follows:—

		Total Handicap allowance	First Round	Second Round	Total net Score
			down	down	down
1	Dr D Macdonald	Scr.	3	2	5
2	Mr A F Ferguson	12	1	5	6
	Mr J C Kiddle	12	3	3	6
4	Mr F H Brown	12	3	4	7
5	Mr G McKenzie	12	5	5	10
6	Mr C E Nixon	Scr.	5	6	11
7	Mr F J Nathan	4	7	5	12
	Mr P F Fischer	2	6	6	12
9	Mr H Bromley	12	4	9	13
	Mr P W Cresswell	12	6	7	13

NEWS FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORREESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 3.

CAPTAIN JOAO GEORGE DUARTE FERREIRA, who was appointed Governor of Damaun, has been relieved by the nomination of Colonel J. P. R. Villar. Mr. J. J. de Souza Gaspar, who has been acting as Governor of Damaun, has been permitted to join his post as Sub-Commissary to the Custom and Abkari Department. The *Boletim Official* announces promotion to a large number of military officers. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 17th October averaged Rs. 85 per mile campared with Rs. 153 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the fifteen weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 34,396, against Rs. 110,463 for the same period of the pervious year. Complaints are heard from officials that salaries stand in arrear for months, and no means appear to be available to meet the increasing deficit. There have been pressing demands from the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for payment of half-yearly interest amounting to over five lakhs of rupees. While the treasury has been nearly empty, the Government have been sending officers to Bombay to buy horses for cavalry. Some twenty horses have been bought at between four and five hundred rupees each to form the "Indian Dragoon" to put down the rebellion at Satary.

ST. CECILIA'S CHORAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to correct a misstatement in the letter of your correspondent, "T.B.," in yesterday's issue of your paper, that Mr. Daniel Valladares "was practically the founder of the St. Cecilia's Society at Mazagon." Sir, facts are stubborn things and cannot be denied. Every inhabitant of Matharpacady knows that the society owes its existence to me, and that it was I, assisted by the Rev. Father J. B. D'Souza (now a retired Military Chaplain), the then Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of the Rozary at Mazagon, that established it.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Nov. 4. E. D'OLIVEIRA.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

THE Dewalee holidays commenced on Monday last, and will be brought to a close to-morrow. The word Dewalee is said to be derived from *dipa* (a lamp) and *ali* (a row). In ancient times it was celebrated in a barbarous manner by human sacrifices to Bhowanee, the patron deity of the Thugs; but the principal deity worshipped now-a-days during the festival is Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. During this festival the native merchants generally adjust their accounts, and write new account books by performing the ruhi puja ceremony. They recite certain incantations invoking the help of God and burn incense and sandalwood on fire. The natives generally repair their houses and clean and illuminate them. This year the illumination was very poor compared with previous occasions.

MR. SIMS REEVES is fulfilling a successful tour in the Transvaal. In an interview with a representative of the *Transvaal Independent*, he has detailed his future plans, which include a tour in either Australia or America. Mr. Reeves has not sung in America, although on two occasions he has accepted offers and signed contracts with that end in view. Stephen Fiske offered him £30,000 to sing at 100 concerts in the States. Mr. Reeves signed the contract and sent it for signature to Fisk, but the latter was shot in New York before the affair could be completed. He made arrangements for another tour with Madame Hartog, but that lady died of cholera in Bharlestown.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE PANIC.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., again reveal a tendency for the disease to increase. There were thirteen cases and ten deaths. The most noteworthy feature of these figures is that the largest number of cases as well as deaths are in the C Ward, which includes Dhobie Talao, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadavie, &c. There were two deaths and one fresh case in the A ward, while in Mandvie district there were five fresh cases and two deaths. In the C ward six cases and three deaths were recorded, while in the D ward there was one case and one death. In Cammatipura district there was one death, and a case in the hospital also ended fatally. While all other offices were closed yesterday owing to the Dewali festival, the Health Department was specially kept open. This shows the anxiety of the Municipal Executive officers not to relax their efforts even on holidays to stamp out the disease as speedily as possible. Meanwhile the panic is rapidly subsiding. For the last three days there has been a great falling off in the number of passengers leaving Bombay for up-country, and the traffic at the Railway stations may be said to have resumed its normal proportions.

ANOTHER IMPOSTOR BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Joseph Fernandez, a tally-clerk in the docks, was charged with personating a public servant, and telling people that he was a Municipal medical officer. On Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, accused saw a Hindu, named Gunpat Luxmon, near Buleshwar. The man had an injured foot and was limping as he moved. The accused thereupon caught hold of him, took out a pocket-book and a pencil and threatened to take him to the Municipal Hospital. He called a hack-victoria and tried to drag and put him into the conveyance. He got frightened and shouted out for assistance, when a number of people came up and persuaded accused to let the man go as he was not suffering from bubonic fever. Accused would not listen to this, whereupon one among the crowd charged him with personation and sent for a sepoy. Accused, who at the time had put on a Municipal sub-inspector's coat, pointed to the uniform, and said "Do you not see the Sircar's coat." In spite of this the crowd wanted him to be taken to a police chowki, and accused finding himself in an awkward position took to his heels. He had hardly gone thirty or forty paces when he was caught and arrested. It was on inquiry found that the coat which accused had on at the time belonged to his brother-in-law, who was a sub-inspector in the Municipality and who died six months ago. The defence was that complainant was drunk and had accused him falsely. The policeman was sent for by him. The charge was a got-up one. The magistrate wanted to know of Inspector Stanford, officer in charge of the case, as to what Municipal servants were considered public servants? The prosecution must prove that the accused personated an officer who was a public servant within the meaning of the section under which he owas brought. To enable the police to adduce that evidence the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

ANOTHER BLACKMAILER SENT TO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott assisted by Inspector Manly prosecuted Sherful Hoosain Hassam Ali, a Mahomedan, having no employment, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of falsely personating a public servant by pretending that he was a Municipal doctor and doing an act under colour of such office under Section 170 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that about 7 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Dadoo Cashiram, formerly acting as a hamal at the Town Hall, but now unemployed, residing at French Bridge, Girgaum, went to Inspector Manly and complained to him that he had been assaulted. He pointed out to the police officer two abrasions, one above and the other below his left eye-brow. The man was then dead drunk, and on an inquiry it was ascertained that he had never been assaulted by any one, but that he had sustained the injury by falling down the staircase, while he was descending it under the influence of liquor. Inspector Manly immediately sent him in company of a policeman to the J. J. Hospital in order to have the wounds dressed. After having his injuries attended to, Dadoo was walking home, when, on arriving at the French Bridge, he was met by some of his friends, with whom he had some conversation and was continuing his journey home. But scarcely had he had gone five yards, when he was accosted by the accused, who was dressed in a long brown coat, an embroidered skull-cap and coloured trousers. The accused went up to the man with a book in his hand, and having declared himself to be a Municipal doctor, asked him what he had been suffering from. The man replied that he had slight wounds which he had had already dressed. The assumed Municipal doctor told the complainant that the wounds did not appear to be properly dressed and ordered the man to accompany him to the Arthur Road Hospital, where, he said, the wounds would have to be re-dressed. The accused then caught hold of the complainant by the collar of his jacket and commenced to pull him. The complainant raised an alarm and a crowd of mill-hands appeared on the spot. When some persons in the crowd interfered, the accused announced his bogus profession and asserted his right to take the man to the hospital. A policeman arrived, and to him the man repeated his authority to take people to the hospital. The man was, however, put in custody and placed before Superintendent McDermott. From enquiries made by the police it appeared that the accused was at one time an inmate of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum suffering from insanity and was discharged as cured about fifteen months ago. Since that time he had no fixed employment, but had been doing odd jobs at the house of Mr. Amirudin Tyabji and Mr. Mahomed Baka Lukmanji. After the evidence of the witnesses was recorded, the accused on being questioned by the court as to what made him do such a stupid thing, admitted the offence, and begged to be excused. The magistrate, in convicting him, remarked that those who took mean advantage of the present state of affairs and attempted to frighten the people, should be severely dealt with. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The clarion hath gone forth! "Awake, arise, or be thou for ever fallen;" Know ye each and sundry, that among other matters, developed of the plague, the smells, the streets, and other appurtenances of "Bombay the Beautiful," a Cincinnatus hath arisen! whose attributes rise even unto the stars; one whose wit is incomprehensible except unto the initiate; whose attributes are those of a Ruskin, Carlyle, and de Vogue—thick as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa lie his poetic facts in the columns of your contemporary. Invigorate of afflatus begotten of the plague, or, what not, he soars transcendentalism confused and confounded. Our remedy for ills existent, as suggested by this luminary—the substitute for bread, provided in the locality so touchingly alluded to by him.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 5. M. D.

SURAT MUSSALMANS AND THE SULTAN.

AT the general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, held on the 1st instant, writes a correspondent, the following resolutions were passed:—"That the Anjuman-i-Islam of Surat notes with extreme pain and regret the disrespectful and abusive language used by the public press towards H. I. M. Amir-ul-Mominun and Khadimul Haramain the Sultan of Turkey." "That the Anjuman declares that H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey is the rightful Khalif of our religion, recognized by all the Mahomedans throughout the world, and that it is not necessary, as has been asserted by the ignorant few, that the descendant of our prophet (peace be on him) can only become the Khalif. This is proved by the fact of the first four Khalifs who were not the descendants of our prophet."

WITH a view to removing all ground for complaint in regard to injury to tea chests from careless handling, the Post Commissioners, at their last meeting, sanctioned the entertainment of an assistant supervisor on each floor of the warehouse whose duty it will be to see that the chests are carefully lifted.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH.

THE death of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash, which took place, yesterday, at his residence, Chowpatty, at the age of sixty-four years, removes a prominent citizen from our midst. Mr. Dubash was highly esteemed for his sterling worth, charitable disposition, and genial manners. He was a self-made man, and was very shrewd and cautious in business. For more than thirty years he was a very conspicuous figure in Native society. As the Abkari contractor he was well-known in Poona, Surat, and Khandeish Districts and was very popular with all classes of the population in those districts. He was always ready to assist the poor in the time of their need. His charities were great and catholic, and he earned the blessings of numerous poor people by finding employment for them. Two years ago the Government of India conferred upon him the title of Khan Bahadur for eminent services to the State. At the time of the disastrous flood at Surat in 1883, and again in 1893 and 1894, he subscribed large sums towards the relief funds and helped in raising the funds in other ways. Again, at the time of the recent Dhulia riots, he assisted the Sircar in restoring the confidence of the people and afforded relief to many suffering by the outbreak. In 1888, when a disastrous fire broke out at Surat and rendered thousands of people destitute, Mr. Dubash as usual came to the fore in the cause of humanity and provided food, clothing and shelter to the sufferers. On the occasion of the recent floods in Khandeish, he again identified himself with the movement for starting a relief fund, to which he contributed, and persuaded his friends to do the same. He was a great moving spirit in almost all the charitable movements having for their object the relief of the poor from distress. The deceased generally enjoyed sound health, and his end was quite sudden. He died of erysipiles after a short illness of four days. He was under the treatment of Dr. Parukh and others. He leaves two sons and a daughter and a widow to mourn his death, which has cast a gloom over the Native society.

A glance at some of his most noteworthy services to Government during the last quarter-of-a-century which called forth high encomiums from some of the distinguished officers of Government may be of interest. Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy has cerved as the Abkari contractor under Mr. James Erskine Oliphant and Mr. Norman, Collectors of Poona, Mr. White and Mr. Mullock, Collectors of Surat, Mr. A. H. Spry, Collector of Sholapur, Mr. Havelock, Commissioner of Southern Division, and many others. They have all left on record their high opinion as to his capacity for organizing and conducting Abkari farms and other undertakings.

Poona was the first Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency in which the central distillery system was introduced previous to the passing of the Abkari Act, No. V of 1878; and Mr. Dubash was the first contractor under the new system. Previous to this, contracts were given for the Cantonment shops and district by the Cantonment Magistrate subject to the sanction of the Collector. The bidders for the contract were a small clique of Parsees who used to obtain it annually by buying off the opposition of any new comer, and so strong was the ring that hardly any one attempted to oppose them. Thus there was no real competition, and the ring suceeded in getting the contract at such a low rate that Government hardly made anything out of it.

Mr. Dubash's proposals at than time among other substantial benefits to Government, embodied one for building a large distillery on improved European principles, which he offered to present to Government, free of cost, at the expiration of the contract. Both the Collector and the Commissioner strongly backed his proposals, and Government were good enough, on their recommendation, to sanction the Abkari contract of Poona to him for five years from 1872. When the old clique of contractors heard of the new contract, they petitioned Government, offering higher sums. This attempt to prejudice him with Government failed, and it met with a well-merited rebuke, the ring being censured for their apathy in the past, and for their persistent attempts to defraud Government of revenue in former years. On the Governors Executive Council at that time was the late Lord Sandhurst (father of our Governor), then General Mansfield, who was holding the exalted office of Commander-in-Chief, and who saw many advantages to the public in his proposals besides the increase in the Government revenue, notably the benefit to the health of the sepoys of the native regiments that would result. His Excellency strongly backed his proposals also when the matter was at first referred to the Military Department, and strongly objected to the Council giving any countenance to the petition presented by his opponents, though it carried an offer of a lakh of rupees more than his offer, and which he considered was made only to prejudice him with the Government. Besides building the distillery, which cost him Rs. 34,000, and which he presented to Government at the termination of my contract, he contributed half the expenses of building a road to the Mundwa distillery from the Ghorpuri Lines, and his share of the contribution amounted to Rs. 2,000.

Except for two terms of three years each, the Poona contract, by the confidence of Government, has ever since remained with him. He has so improved the farm during its continuance with him that, whereas in 1872, it was worth Rs. 1,20,000 annually, it has now grown to one of Rs. 5,15,000 per annum.

During the first few years of the Poona contract, the Abkari Commissionership had not been established. The Abkari business of the Collectorates was looked after by the Revenue Commissioners of the Division, along with other revenue matters submitted to them by the Collectors. At his suggestion to the Hon. Mr. A. Rogers, who introduced the Abkari Bill in the Legislative Council in 1878, the present Abkari Commissionership was established to avoid the trouble and misinterpretation arising in several districts by the different views taken by various Revenue Commissioners on Abkari matters. In the framing of the Abkari Act, he gave much useful information to the honourable proposer, Mr. A. Rogers, C.S., who was also fully aware of services rendered to Government in the Commissariat Department, by Mr. Dubash, and which he mentioned in a certificate given to him. Mr. Dubash also rendered his assistance in breaking down the combination of Sholapore liquor contractor. In doing this he had to sustain some loss to himself. The Sholapore contractors offered him Rs. 4,000 in order to prevent him from bidding, but he contemptuously treated with the offer. The Government gained a large increase in their revenue through increasing the still-head duty at Oorun from 14 annas to Rs. 1-4, which was suggested to them through my instrumentality in detecting and bringing to justice a case in which Oorun liquor was smuggled in Poona, and which was found to be mixed with water.

In the year 1873-74 Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., then Commissary-General of the Bombay Army, invited tenders, through the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona, for the supply of gram, wheat, koolti, etc. The tenderers (who were also contractors of Abkari of Poona at that time and opposing Mr. Dubash) combined together and gave tenders of very high rates, counting on opposition from nobody at that time, as they were each and all combined. Colonel Holland telegraphed to Mr. Dubash, at Bombay, through his agent, requesting his presence. Mr. Dubash immediately proceeded to Poona and called on him and presented a tender for the grain at a rate considerably lower than others and highly favourable to Government. Colonel Holland accepted his tender with thanks, as it relieved him from a great deal of anxiety and difficulty in which he was placed owing to the combination of the contractors who wanted to take advantage on Government owing to the large assemblage of troops at the Chinchwad camp-of-exercise near Poona at that time.

In the year 1876, when the Oorun distillers were in opposition to Government regarding the increase in the still-head duty, they declined in a body to distil and bring liquor from Oorum into Bombay for sale. And with a view to put an end to their combination, he volunteered to assist Government by importing liquor in Bombay from the Mundwa distillery at Poona for the use of the consumers, so that they might not be put to any inconvenience. He at once responded to the desire of the authorities and imported liquor, and by doing so he incurred some loss, as no sooner was the liquor sold in the Bombay market at a reasonable price than the combined dealers, after resisting nearly for three months, withdrew their opposition and commenced selling their liquor at a very low rate. This was done to make him suffer loss. But for the assistance he gave to Government, the distillers of the Oorun would never have agreed to the increased still-head duty.

"With a view to break down to combination of the Oorun distillers, a Government resolution was issued authorising the Collector of Poona to allow "Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, the proprietor of the distillery there, to send to Bombay under the Collector's special passes, as much liquor the proprietor may for at the rate of Rs. 1-12-0 a gallon, in order to supply the licensed shopkeepers in Bombay with liquor at a reasonable price which he engages to do." The resolution also stated that the Collector of Bombay should be advised of this and instructed to have the passes inspected at the Railway terminus in Bombay. Any attempt to oppose the importer by force on the part of the Gorun distillers and their party will, of course, be duly met by the Police.

Mr. Dadabhoy was also instrumental in it imposing Abkari revenue of Surat and the Sachin State and other districts.

The funeral takes place this morning.

BISHOP COTTON'S SCHOOL.

As a question quite apart from the disclosure connected with the typhoid epidemic in the boarding-house attached to Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, the financial position of that institution demands the attention of the governing body, or rather of the Local Government in the Punjab which makes the grants-in-aid. There is no strong body of public opinion in Simla itself with its constant change of residents, and the Governors seem to perform their duties in the most perfuntory way: otherwise the School would not have drifted into troubled waters. The story of its foundation may be read in the inscription in the chapel, which runs: "This chapel and school were erected by public subscription with the assistance of Government at the instance of the late Reverend G. E. L. Cotton, D. D., Bishop of Calcutta, as a Thank-offering to Almighty God for his deliverance of the British people in India during the Mutiny of 1857." It is added that the foundation-stone was laid in September, 1866, and the building completed on December 31st, 1869. The general object which the good Bishop had in view was to found a school for what may be called the middle class of European and Eurasian boys in India, and he received the warmest support from the public, who subscribed in all about Rs. 60,000 from 1859 to 1869. The Government made a grant equal to this sum and also gave a special advance of Rs. 10,000. So was the School started, and the total cost of the whole building exceeded two lakhs of rupees. Further an Endowmens Fund was raised of about half-a-lakh and Government again gave an equal sum. Government securities of the value of over Rs. 98,000 were purchased—they bore interest at the rate of 5¼ per cent. in those days!—and thus the salary of the headmaster was made certain. In 1870 the total debt on the school buildings amounted to Rs. 50,000, in which was included the special advance of Rs. 10,000 made by Government. We have not before us any complete record of the financial transactions of the school in its early years, but apparently the institution never got clear of debt. In 1874 the Governors borrowed Rs. 12,000 from the Calcutta Additional Clergy Society, and again in 1885 they obtained a similar sum from the same source. This bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and Rs. 1,440 has been paid annually as interest. In 1886 the position seems to have been so unsatisfactory that the trustees of the school Endowment Fund were applied to for a loan of Rs. 23,000, and after some hesitation this sum was lent, the agreement being that 5 per cent. interest should be paid upon it, or Rs. 1,150 per annum. Thus ten years ago the debt would appear to have been Rs. 47,000, instead of Rs. 50,000 in 1870.

The Governors of the School from 1886 to the present day have, we believe, been unable to reduce the burden of debt in any way. Moreover they have been most lax in regard to the sum given from the Endowment Fund. Up to the end of 1892 they had never paid a single rupee of interest on the amount, and the Rs. 23,000 had, with compound interest, amounted up to a debt of Rs. 30,000. The trustees of the Fund, on their part, appear to have taken matters very easily. They have never insisted upon the interest being paid and they have probably long since given up all hope of recovering the capital. It was a mistake to have touched the Endowment Fund at all, inasmuch as it was raised to serve a special purpose; but when it had been reduced by nearly one-fourth the trustees should have seen that the Governors kept their promise regarding the payment of interest. The fact seems to be that the School has been working at a loss for many years, and the governing-body, Micawber-like, go on hoping that something will turn up to put matters straight. But so far from any marked improvement occurring, the present headmaster has advanced money year after year, the sum due to him at one time exceeding Rs. 10,000. This is an extraordinary state of things and we fail to understand how the Govenors can have allowed matters to come to such a pass. Their control of expenditure must be of the shadowiest kind when a financial arrangement of this kind is allowed. As to the education given in the School, the fees have steadily been increased until they compare very unfavourably with similar institutions in other parts of India. We take it that at the present moment the debt amounts to at least Rs. 60,000, and it is apparently no one's duty to try and reduce it, or even to see that interest is paid on the loan from the Endowment Fund. And yet among the Governors are men holding responsible positions in the official world, who, it might be thought, would bestir themselves to effect some change. A few days ago we pointed out how necessary it was that an independent inquiry should be held in the matter of the School boarding-house in which an epidemic of enteric fever occurred in September. We now go a step further and say that the inquiry should extend to the whole management of the School, its financial position, income, expenditure, and what not. The governing body it seems have at last appointed a Committee to go into the matter of the epidemic at the Mayday Hill house, and it is to be trusted that the members will make it a thorough one, and will not shrink from fixing responsibility upon the proper persons. Their report should be made public as soon as possible.—*Pioneer*.

HE INVESTED ONLY 7-6.

There is a man who has spent the past twenty-five years of his life exploring for gold and other minerals in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. He has no doubt picked up some money, yet he says that the investment of 7-6 brought him in bigger returns than any other he ever made.

Yet, hold on a minute. Don't let us jump to the conclusion that we can all get rich out of the proceeds of 7-6 till we hear further from this financier. He has a humorous way of putting a serious thing, for which we should like him all the more. Some folk have no idea that sound sense and genuine fun are twin brothers, but they are all the same.

Our friend's name is william Bromfield Peck, and he lives at Russell, New Zealand, a long way off. He says it is a lovely country and intends to stay in it the balance of his days. As he landed in Australia, from Englad, in 1866, he has been there long enough to know what he is taking about. He advises persons of limited means who would like to become small landholders to emigrate to New Zealand.

Still, he reminds us that in the end we must pay for what we get. "The calling of a prospector, for instance," said Mr. Peck, "is full of hard work. Besides, it entails rough living, such as salt junk, soddened damper, with tea in bucketfuls. One must have the digestive capacity of an ostrich or an anaconda to stand that diet for long. It must therefore be taken as proof of the good machinery inside of my system, when I mention that I actually stood it for nearly twenty-five years.

"My punishment was delayed, you see, but it didn't fail. At last the climax came, and I was prostrated with agonising pain in the stomach and all the other symptoms of a profound derangement of all the digestive organs. I had to knock off work and cease all exertion. I was imbued with disgust with all things mundane. 'I believe that dyspepsia is responsible for a large portion of the world's suicide'!"

Mr. Peck's conjecture is exactly parallel, with the fact as set forth in the official statistics of all civilised countries. No other disease so demoralises and depresses human nature. It attacks the secret strongholds of the reason and drives people insane; it stupifies the sensibilities; it turns men and women into selfish, usless, nuisances; it impels them to commit crime. All this in addition to their own desolation and suffering. Yes, Mr. Peck is quite right.

But to get back to what he says about himself.

"At the advice of friends—Mr. W. Williams of this place—I began to take the far-famed Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. What result did it have I'll tell you: 'It has transformed me from a prematurely old man into one quite regenarated.'

"I am a rapid eater and can't break myself of the bad habit. Hence I make it a point to keep a bottle by me always hand an occasional dose when necessary to set me right.

"I can safely assert that the investment of 7-6 in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was the best I ever made in all my chequered career. You may depend that I prescribe, this medicine to all and sundry people I come in contact with. Prior to using it I spent pounds at different times but only got partial relief. The Syrup, seems to make straight for the seat of the trouble. I pen these lines just to show other sufferers the way out. There are any number of respectable persons here who can attest the truth of what I have written.—Respectfully (Signed) Wm. Bromfield Peck, Russell, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, July 2nd, 1892."

We don't call for witnesses. Mr. Peck's tale is frankness and truth itself. We hold out our hand in greeting across the sea. Dyspepsia is a living death, and Mother Seigel gives new life. Millions sing that chorus. But he had better eat slower. Write again and tell us you are doing so, Friend Peck.

JUNAGADH NEWS.

As promised, writes a correspondent, I now send a further account of the Naib Diwan's return journey to Junagadh. The news of the arrival of the Naib Diwan and his party at Verawal with the two remaining outlaws having spread far and wide, crowds of people from the town and the neighbouring villages attracted by the novelty of the situation had collected themselves in groups in the eager expectation of seeing with their own eyes the downfall of the notorious badmashes, whose nefarious deeds had ere long created a panic throughout the neighbouring district, and when it was heard that the party was to proceed by special train, the crowds arranged themselves on each side of the road leading to the station and waited patiently for the arrival of the procession to catch a glimpse of the hero of the day. At about 1-45 p.m., when the Naib Diwan preceded by the patrolling parties and the two outlaws, and accompanied by R. S. Gulabdas Laldas, the Judicial Councillor, and Mr. Jadavrai Harishankar, the Chief Revenue Officer, the principal leaders of the Ghists and the local officers, drove to the station, he was welcomed with hearty and ringing cheers by the large crowds, who showered flowers over his head and gave vent to their feelings of joy by wishing him long life and still brighter success in his future career. As Mr. Purshottamrai approached the station, a guard of honour which was drawn up near the platform presented arms. The leading Hindu and Mahomedan merchants of Verawal and Patan who had assembled on the platform to see him off having shaken hands with him, an address was read on their behalf by Mr. Jesukhlal Ruderji Buch; and another by a vakil on behalf of the local bar. Both these addresses which were subsequently presented to him eulogized in befitting terms the very valuable services he had all along rendered to the State, and congratulated him on the unprecedented success he had achieved in bringing the outlawry to such a speedy termination. The Naib Diwan expressed his best thanks to the people for this mark of their kindness, and the enthusiastic and deafening cheers which rang through the air as the special steamed out of the station showed how keenly the public appreciated the signal services which the gallant young officer had rendered to all concerned in freeing the country from the terror of the outlaws.

It was pleasant to see at every station on the line the subjects vying with each other in showing their loyalty to the State by heartily welcoming its distinguished officer who had done so much to earn their gratitude and love. At Chorwod, Malia, Keshod and Shahpur, the local officers and the leading members of the Hindu and Mussalman communities had made splendid preparations for giving him a hearty reception, but the Naib Diwan with his innate sense of modesty declined even to alight from the train. The crowds thus gathered nearer and nearer and poured forth their offerings of flowers and fruits, which were thankfully received and distributed among the children, who loudly sang songs specially composed by the teachers for the occasion. The genuine effusion of the people's joy and thankfulness was a sight which could not fail to affect the heart of its worthy recipient, who more than once humbly observed that he was honoured more than he deserved.

At Shahpur a deputation consisting of some of the leading officers of the State awaited the Naib Diwan, and offered their hearty congratulations to him on the arrival of the special. At Junagadh, as it was naturally to be expected, preparations were made on a grand scale for the reception of the Naib Diwan and his party. The station platform was decorated with flags and buntings, and was crowded to suffocation by eager spectators, who had assembled there long before the hour of the special train's arrival. A detachment of the Imperial Service Troops and that of his Highness the Nawab Saheb's Khas party were in attendance, and the Diwan Saheb, the chief officers, amirs and nobles of the State were present on the platform to welcome the officers who had so loyally and creditably discharged their responsible duties. As the special train steamed into the station his Highness' band poured forth its welcome in sweet strains of music, and on alighting the Naib Diwan paid his respects to the Diwan Saheb, who heartily congratulated him on his meritorious success. Seats were arranged in the waiting room of the station where the Naib Diwan and party proceeded after shaking hands with and receiving the hearty greetings of their friends and associates. So great were the popular rejoicings and so thick was the crowd of spectators that it was for a time impossible to make one's way through the surging mass. In the waiting room, the Naib Diwan and the leading officers of the patrolling parties were garlanded by the girls of the local school, and after the distribution of *pan-sopari* and *attar* a procession was formed with the patrolling parties and the outlaws marching in front, followed by the detachment of the Imperial Lancers, who escorted the carriage of the Diwan Saheb and the Naib Diwan. The remaining officers, amirs and nobles followed in other carriages, and as the whole party drove to the mansion of his Excellency Vazir Saheb Bahaudinbhai, C.I.E., through the town, it presented a very imposing and picturesque spectacle which drew forth fresh crowds from the streets and houses.

The spacious *chawk* of the Vazir Saheb's mansion was nicely decorated with flags and bunting. Here the patrolling parties were arranged in rows, and soon after the officers and amirs had taken their seats, the *Chobdars* heralded the arrival of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, who was accompanied by his Excellency the Vazir Saheb. His Highness and the Vazir Saheb shook hands with the Diwan Saheb, the Naib Diwan Saheb, Jamadars Suleman and Mukbulmia, Mr. Vallabhdas and other Ghist officers, and congratulated all of them warmly on the happy result of their conjoint efforts to rid the country of the outlaws. In thanking his Highness for the great favour he had shown to them in receiving them so honourably, Mr. Purushottamrai addressed the meeting as follows:—

Your Highness, Vazir Saheb, Diwan Saheb, Amirs and Officers,—Your Highness' good fortune, like the lustre of the sun, is too patent to require any definition from me. It is natural that to a Prince like your worthy self who sympathises so fully with his subjects in their joys and sorrows, an incident like the recent Makrani outlawry should be a source of constant grief and anxiety. Your Highness had therefore directed me to adopt prompt measures for a speedy suppression of this disturbance. I am now happy to say that by the grace of God and the predominant star of your Highness' good fortune, by the wise and experienced advice, direction and valuable assistance of Vazir Saheb Bahaudinbhai and Diwan Saheb Behechardasbhai, by the arduous exertions of the loyal Ghist officers and their brave sepoys, and last but not least, by the hearty co-operation of Mr. Pragji Laxmidhar, Police Naib Suba of the Amreli Panch Mahals, the Makrani out lawry has been rooted out in so short a time. The real credit is therefore *theirs*. I don't believe I have done anything more than discharging my duty, and yet when I see myself thus honoured beyond my deserts by your Highness and your Highness' subjects, I do not find words to express my high sense of obligation to you all. I feel myself bound to say that it is due mainly to the tact and exertions of Jamadar Dilmurad and Mr. Jasavantrai Vaidya that the remaining two outlaws, Aladad Jehangir and Kala Mandos, have surrendered themselves. The news of this speedy extirpation of the gang of outlaws has, I am glad to say, been received with great joy by your Highness' subjects, who thank you from the bottom of their hearts for your kind care and anxiety for their welfare.

This was suitably replied to by the Diwan Saheb in pursuance of the orders of his Highness the Nawab Saheb in the following words:— Mr. Purshottamraiji,—I am directed by his Highness the Nawab Saheb to convey to you his hearty congratulations on the glorious success you have achieved in ridding this country of the last gang of outlaws. This is not the first time that you have rendered a remarkable service to the State. The history of your past career is full of brilliant episodes which serve to shew that your actions have not only been characterised by loyal devotion to the throne, but have proved conducive to the well-being of your fellow-subjects. It requires no words of mine, however, to say that your present service surpasses all the previous ones, and that it has gratified his Highness immensely. Your distinguished services will be suitably appreciated by the State in future, as they have been from time to time in the past. You richly deserve the thanks of his Highness' subjects whom you have freed so soon from the terrible scourge of the outlaws. A similar calamity befell them some years ago, when it took a much longer time and cost a considerably greater amount of money to put down the gang. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that this happy extermination within such a remarkably short period of this notorious band of desperadoes is due entirely to your unflagging zeal, perseverance, tact, hard work, and loyal devotion. His Highness is very glad to see that Jamadars Sulleman and Chiste Makbulmian, Mr. Vallabhdas and others helped you so heartily, and your recommendation regarding their services will meet with his Highness' favorable consideration. His Highness duly appreciates the valuable service rendered by Jamadar Dilmurad and Mr. Jaswantrai Vaidya in obtaining the surrender of the remaining two outlaws.

A short speech in Gujarati and some Sanskrit slokas thanking Mr. Purushottamrai and recounting his faithful and valuable services to the State were then read.

After this was over the outlaws were led on to the presence of his Highness by Jamadar Dilmurad and the Malia Vahivatdar Vaidya Jashwantrai, who were chiefly instrumental in obtaining their surrender.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb and his Excellency the Vazir Saheb Bahaudinbhai were much pleased with the way in which the loyal old Jamadar and the Vahivatdar had discharged their duties, and gave Mr. Purushottamrai much *sabashi* for all the trouble he had taken in bringing a speedy termination to the outlawry without much bloodshed.

The patrolling parties then paid their respect to his Highness, and the proceedings of the Durbar terminated after the usual distribution of *pan sopari*.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

M. Felix Gras, the author of "Les Rouges du Midi" recently addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, in which he said:—"As regards the facts, I have them partly from Pascal himself, partly from my grandfather Dominique, who is dead, and partly from my mother, who still is living, at the age of ninety-one years. My mother many times has described to me the scene in the hospital at Malemort when the Papalist Royalists, disguised as penitents, came to assassinate the Liberals. The incident of the beating of Pascals father, was founded upon an actual occurrence in the life of my own great grandfather. My fathers grandfather, although only a simple peasant of Malemort, owned a mule that served him in bringing home his harvest from the fields. One day he and his mule were on the road when the Marquis de Codagne passed by on horseback. The road being narrow, my great-grandfather and his mule got down into the ditch that the whole width of the way might be left clear. But because he had not moved aside as briskly as he should have done the marquis lashed him twice in the face with his riding-whip, and so sharply that for days afterwards his face bore the marks of the blows. My great-grandfather's family was very fearful of the possible outcome of this encounter, and for several weeks, in dread that he might be given the strappado and sent to prison, he lay closely hid. Nor were occurrences of this sort unusual when a noble, in his carriage or on horseback, met a peasant on the road. Our illustrious poet Frederic Mistral, with whom I was talking one day of these brutal doings of the great lords to the common country folk, told me that his own grandfather had received from a passing noble almost precisely such a wayside lashing in the face as my great-grandfather received from the Marquis de Godagne. As regards documents there may be seen in the Avignon Library the Ordinance of the Pope's Vice-Legate, approved by the King of France, which punished by the strappado, by the galleys, and by death, 'according to the good pleasure of the Legate, (selon le bon plaisir du legat), the slightest infraction of the law such as to-day would be punished by the fine of a franc. Further, there exists the correspondence of Barbaroux, which irrefutably establishes the fact that Santerre, under pretext of illness, played fast and loose with his promise to help in the attack on the Tuileries; that he did not take any part in it; and that he did hold aloof in readiness, had it miscarried, to give his support to the King. This correspondence also proves that Petiou was watched during the action in order to prevent his intervening to stop the decisive movement started by the Marseillais.

Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, dated Sept 3, said:—In England, and I suppose in other countries, we are taught from youth up to look with horror upon the excesses of the French Revolution. Books like yours will teach us that the principal blame due to those excesses lies with the system and the men who had been at work for generations before to efface from the mind of the nation the idea of law; of public, civil, and personal right.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AS "AN AWKWARD BLADE."

FENCING BOUT WITH A FRENCH COLONEL.

An interesting fencing bout took place, on Oct. 14 in Paris (says a *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent) between Sir Charles Dilke and Col. Desrues, a former Naval Attache in London. Col. Desrues, in spite of his sixty-two years, is one of the first blades in France, as well as being the president of the most important fencing association in Paris; and in spite of his weight he is astonishingly agile, while his grey hairs are infinitely less numerous than the coup de boutons that he gives in a week's practice to swordsmen half his age, so that Sir Charles Dilke had an antagonist worty of his steel. The Colonel is possessed of terrific rapidity; his bounds were pantherlike, and would have been extremely dangerous on the part of anyone not gifted with his extraordinary vigour of forearm and suppleness of wrist. Sir Charles played an extremely close game. It had been agreed beforehand that he could, if he liked, change his sword from one hand to another. "Do what you like," laughed the Colonel, hit me on the top of the head if you please with your sword-hilt. Everything shall be permitted, but I warn you if you play any tricks I shall most certainly touch you. The first to be hit was Sir Charles. "Touche! he exclaimed. The swords flashed again, the Colonel's wrist performed the most wonderful feats. Suddenly Sir Charles changed his sword to the left hand. "Ha!" shouted the ancient French warrior. Roused by the unexpected danger, he charged on his antagonists sword (it was lucky the weapons had no point). Touche! they both cried. It was the double hit. The Colonel was hit in the arm, Sir Charles in the right side. The Colonel walked back to his starting point with a graceful, almost a quadrille-like step. Sir Charles had had no advantage yet. The assault began again. This time Sir Charles showed us another trick, an unexpected one, indeed, that he holds in reserve. Suddenly he dropped almost to his knees, his left hand touching the ground—a disconcerting manœuvre, which with a swordsman less experienced than the Colonel, might lead to a painful blow in the groin. The Colonel parried and feinted with the rapidity of lightning; he was like an animated Catherine-wheel. "Touche au masque!" was Sir Charles's verdict on his own performance. So the fight went on with varying fortune, but with unvarying courtesy on both sides. The last hit was given by Sir Charles; he won it with that sudden drop to the ground and the upward thrust underneath his opponent's guard. When the antagonists had shaken hands and Sir Charles had gone, the Colonel admitted that he was indeed un difficile—an awkward blade. Sir Charles had not been the winner of the assault; there was a difference of four hits (ten to six) in the Colonel's favour.

CABINET MINISTERS IN STREET ACCIDENTS.

Saturday October 10 was an "accidental" day for members of the Government, for no fewer than two Ministers were associated with street mishaps. As the Marquis of Salisbury was being driven in his brougham through Judd-street, Euston-road, on his way from the Great Northern Station to Westminster, a little boy, named John Ward, aged about eight years, residing with his parents at 25, Tonbridge-street, Euston-road, ran into the roadway with the intention of crossing to the opposite side, and before the Prime Minister's coachman could pull up the lad was knocked down. The vehicle was stopped and his lordship asked anxiously after the child, who seemed to have been much hurt and terribly frightened. The noble Marquis instructed a bystander to take the little fellow to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's-inn-road, and at six o'clock, on his return to King's cross Station, en route to Hatfield, called at the institution and ascertained the name of the youth and the extent of the injury he had sustained. Lord Salisbury appeared greatly relieved on being told the boy's condition was not critical. At the time of the visit to the hospital there was a knot of people standing at the entrance gate, but they did not appear to recognise the Prime Minister as he passed in and out.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND A COLLISION IN DOWNING-STREET.

Mr. Chamberlain was indirectly connected with the scond mishap. After a consultation with the Prime Minister, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to leave the Colonial office. A cab was whistled for by one of the officials, and in consequence of the rush of vehicles which followed the call a singular accident resulted. A hansom from Whitehall, in endeavouring to be first got on to the pavement, and collided with the stone balustrade which faces the Privy Council Office. The whole of the stonework in front of Mr. Towsend's (the office keeper's) windows was shattered, and the horse fell in the area. Had it not been for the strong iron bars in front of the window, there is no doubt that the animal, instead of falling into the area, would have proceeded into Mr. Towsedd's bedroom. About twenty feet of the stonework has been demolished, and the window-sill is chipped and broken. The horse, strange to say, was very little injured, and was subsequently hauled up.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY AT PEKIN.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 13:—

In the course of this morning's Cabinet Counci M. Hanotaux read a telegram he had received from M. Gerard, French Minister to Pekin, informing him that the Chinese Government had agreed to the reconstruction of the arsenal of Foochow by French engineers and with materials made in France. The contract was signed last Sunday at Pekin, and it provides for the appointment of a number of French engineers, and officials. The mission is placed under the orders of a chief engineer of the French navy, and includes two engineers, a draughtsman, a secretary, and five foremen. It is due in Foochow next February, when estimates will be made of the orders to be sent to the French ironmasters. It will be remembered that the arsenal of Foochow was bombarded by a French fleet. The French navy is now sending engineers to reconstruct it, at the expense, of course, of China, and for the exclusive profit of French industry. France, evidently determined to oust Great Britain out of China, not by fair trade competiton, but, so to speak, neck and crop, has obtained another diplomatic success beside the above. A French engineer has joined the board of the Russian-Chinese Bank to study the industrial enterprises about to be followed in the Chinese Empire. What about England? We are face to face with a question with which neither free trade nor fair trade is concerned. It is small satisfaction to know that we can manufacture steel-plates cheaper than the French, if the French, through diplomatic pressure, compel the Chinese to take their wares.

POLE-STAR WORSHIP.*

Books on mythology multiply, and the reason is that investigators come increasingly to believe that the old rubbish heap contains ruins of the world's earliest worships. Mythology was once called "a disease of language;" but the eminent professor responsible for that judgement is not likely to repeat it. Nor is the clue to be sought in the fancies of savages, as several other writers have supposed, although the myths contain reminiscences of primitive culture. Mythology, as it lies in ruins before us, was an astro-religious system, although not mere star worship nor mere sun worship. It will be quite worth while to restore it, for purposes of study, if any man were equal to the task; but "art is long and time is fleeting." The mass of material is so vast and so mixed that a lifetime may be spent in a preliminary sorting of materials; and John O'Neill is actually dead before his second volume is published.

Mr. O'Neill tells us that he is "not a sun-worshipper"; and he rightly believes also that the Dawn myth has been done to death. "Almost beyond belief is the endless number of human sacred ideas founded in a supreme reverence for the revolution of the universe round the axis of the earth, and for the almighty Power that accomplishes that stupendous all-containing motion." One of the main objects of this *Inquiry* is to identify the Polar Deity with the oldest, the supremest of the cosmic gods of all early Northern religions. The author deals lagely with the legends of the Chinese and the Japanese; but his method of study is the comparative one, and certain myths of the Greeks and the Egyptians come in for considerable notice. It is a remarkable fact, also, that all the great nations appear to have gone through a corresponding development; and wherever we dig we come to the same early stratum. Low down, and earlier than sun-worship, was this reverence for the polar pivot and the rotating heavens which appeared to bring sun and stars into being at the eastern horizon. The twirling axis was like the fire-drill, with which certain tribes of mankind still produce flame; and the rising sun corresponded to the flame thus produced. The first Fire-god was the fire-drill god, and not the god of the forge; he was Ptah in Egypt, and became Haphaestus and Vulcan in later time.

Mr. O'Neill maintains that the everlasting, stupendous, unfailing rotation of the heavens round the earth—which was an everywhere present and overpowering fact—must, from the earliest times, when human intelligence had grown up to the notice of it, have exercised an enormous and fascinating and abiding influence on the observant and reflective, upon the devout portion of mankind. The earliest and simplest conclusion would be that it was accomplished around a fixed point, the North Pole; and the next deduction, that in that point there terminated a fixed and rigid axis, about which the rotation was effected. When this belief came to be set forth in symbol, the axis was represented by a pole, or a rod. Other symbols, according to our author, were the tree, the spear, and the pillar. Some of these, becoming conventionalised in form, are by-and-by less easily recognisable; but he claims the Norse ash-tree Yggdrasil, the Irish Round twers, and, of course, the Maypole. Proceeding further, he seems to ride the axis symbol too persistently; and he brings forward much doubtfully relevant matter; but, still, his work does rivet the impression that in the axis and its pivot we have one of the real "origins."

Mr. O'Neill confesses that his main conception is that of Drayton (in *Baron's Warres*, vi. 5):—

". . . Two stedfast Poles
"Twist which this All doth on the ax-tree move."

He seems to us to locate too many things at the poles; not only the Rock of Ages but the Garden of the Hesperides. We may grant him his yggdrasil ash; but he is ready to say of every mythical tree that it is "of course the universe tree." The fire-drill produces flame by being rotated in a groove or socket, and we do not object to the equation of the socket with the omphalos at Delphi or elsewhere. The author is also happy in giving this explanation of the sacredness of the hearth, that it corresponds to the omphalos and the socket. "The hearthstone and the fire on it were at the centre of the archaic round hut, the central opening, right over the fire, being the chimney-hole. Thus the stone of the hearth was a navel, as well as the stone of the altar was, and when the father of the family was its priest as well, both stones were identical. It was the terrestrial counterpart of the celestial heim-dall, the home stone of Norse mythology." But he thinks that the lost Atlantis and most other mythic islands are figures for the earth itself, and this is not in accord with our own study of the subject. The volume starts with the churning of this earth out of chaos by means of its axis, the mythic spear, according to the Japanese story. The earth so churned is the island in space; and not only the Greek Delos, but all other floating or enchanted islands are parallels of the earth. We do not think he is right; and in the Greek mythology we make out four islands at least which are situated at the four quarter points. We take similar exception to the recognition of only one heavenly river, and that the Milky Way. Nor is Thebes simply the heavens, though our author is right in regarding it as celestial—whether Egyptian Thebes or Thebes of Bœotia. Heliopolis, Argos, Troy, are equally celestial with Thebes, but they are not all synonymous.

Earthly cities were named after the heavenly; but a heavenly city had its locality—as at the solstitial point or the equinoctial—and did not cover all the sky. But no investigator in this confused field can be expected to be right in all things, and, of course no reviewer either.

The closing chapter is on the Pole-star, and the author says that what he has been working his way to throughout the volume is that the Most High, the deity symbolically worshipped on High Places, was the God of the pole-star. He is of opinion that the theory that places the supreme, the upright, the unbiassed, the unwavering, divine Judge at the only spot of the Cosmos that seemed irremovable, unshakable, will be found to accord with and support in remarkable degree the theory which he also broaches as to the Eye of Heaven. It is impossible that this Judge, so seated should have been one-sided or partial. The balance in which he weighed was as truly poised as the accurate pivot of the universe. The reader need not do more than allow that the Scriptural ideas and phrases contain reminiscences of the earlier stellar worship, as may also (although our author has missed the instance) the Douay version of Heb. xi. 21—that "Jacob . . . adored the top of his rod," According to Mr. O'Neill, the rod, as a symbol of the universe axis, frequently had a symbol of Deity at the top of it.

This book would be useful, if only as showing that all myths are not to be resolved into Sun and Dawn. But that is by no means the whole of its value, for it is a fine contribution to the unravelling of the great tangle. It is, however, almost exclusively occupied with the earliest phase of mythology—the Stellar worship, with the co-temporary Fire worship. Mr. O'Neill is quite right in saying that this preceded sun-worship; but when and why the sun-worship came to be preferred, he does not consider. The Pole-star worship may have culminated, he thinks, from 13,000 to 16,000 years ago, when the Pole was last in the neighbourhood of Vega, the bright star in the constellation of the Lyre; but no convincing evidence is offered for this opinion. "It strikes one that the clear witchery of the steely blue light of that splendid *point de mire* may then have helped the worship of the Polar deity into its highest position" It might have done so if the worship was then in existence; but we lack the proof, unless it be this, that "the names of certain northern constellations still preserve a record, not easily set aside, of the existence of an astronomical nomenclature when the Pole was in Cygnus, say 18,500 years ago, and in Draco, some 5,000 years ago." We have no objection, in the abstract, to the long dates; but neither in Chaldea, Egypt, nor Greece does the present reviewer seem to find them. Sun-worship seems to him to begin about 4,000 years B.C., more or less; and to have been preceded by the reign of Ptah and his seven sons. Over what length of time did the dynasty of Ptah extend? He could make out an argument for five hundred years. Students of mythology are hardly doing more at present than sort materials; and the actual re-construction of the ruined temple is yet to come. Be it remembered, however, in fairness to Mr. O'Neill, that his second volume is not yet published; and that experts believe it to be of such value that they are arranging for its early publication.—Geo. St. Clair. *Inquirer*.

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* "The Night of the Gods: an Inquiry into Cosmic and Cosmogonic Mythology and Symbolim." By John O'Neill. Volume I. Published by subscription, 2 vols. 36s. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, 1893.

"He Ought to be Prosecuted."—The indignant words fell from the lips of a young girl who stood helplessly watching a drunken cabman brutally lashing his horse. It is, indeed, appalling to think how much cruelty goes unpunished in this world. Why are there so many weakly children in all grades of society? The explanation is simple. The blame lies with the thoughtlessness and selfishness of parents. While men and women neglect their health they cannot expect to have strong and robust children. Fathers and mothers, be warned in time. Clear your systems of biliousness, indigestion, nervousness, and the like; restore your vigour and your strength by taking Holloway's Pills, the best and safest of family medicines.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 4.

Lean, Lt-Col, Bengal, 5th B Cavalry, on leave, from Nowgong.
Steuart, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Abbottabad.

November 5.

Fergusson, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Attock.
Ommanny, Lt-Col, Punjab, The Buffs, on leave, from Peshawar.
McDonald, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Satara.
Crauford, Capt, Bo, 7th B I, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—November 4.

Selby, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to Khandalla.
Anderson, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Baroda.
Leslie, Major, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, off leave, to Poona.
Nicholl, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fusiliers, on duty, to Mhow.
Baker, Capt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, to Poona.

November 5.

Crockett, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Colombo.
Ainsworth, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, to join, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for a march out.

Dress:—Review order.—Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows:—

Byculla School.—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m.

St. Mary's School.—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m.

St. Peter's School.—One double car to leave Tram Terminus Princes Dock at 4-15 p.m.

2. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No arms, &c. will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

3. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

4. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from the 18th to 28th instant. Members intending to compete are requested to send their names list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than Friday the 6th instant.

5. Lce.-Sergt. R. F. Gordon, F Company reverts to the ranks at his own request from this dates.

6. The following promotions will take effect in "M" Company from this date:—

Cadets G. Rogers to be Sergeant, J. Brennan to be Lce. Sergeant, R. Haller, and F. Otto to be Corporals, R. Showell, and W. Morris, to be Lce. Corporals, to complete establishment.

7. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company.—No. 4006 Vol. H. J. Pell and No. 4008 Vol. R. D. Carson.

8. The following promotions will take effect in "F" Company from this date:—

Corpl. V. Roberts to be Lce. Sergeant vice Gordon reverted. Vol. W. Limpas to be Corporal vice Roberts promoted, and Vol. Quadrio Quintaba to be Corporal to complete establishment.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th instant at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—

Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.
Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Colr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Colr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlah, Byculla, School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 5.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col F H Jackson, Political Supt, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date on which he is relieved of charge of his duties.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major A Wapshare to act as Political Supt, Palanpur, during the absence of Lieut Col F H Jackson or pending further orders.

Mr P S V FitzGerald, acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months from the 14th Nov 1896.

The service of Lieut Col E V Stace, C B, I S C, late Political Agent, Cutch, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from the 2nd Sept 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai to be first grade Depy Asst Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji, retired; Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakur to be second grade Depy Asst Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai, and to be Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji to be third grade Depy Asst Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakur; Rao Bahadur Vrajlal Parshotamrai to be fourth grade Depy Asst Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji; and Mr Anant Sadashiv Tambe to be fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Vrajlal Parshotamrai, and to do duty at Palanpur pending further orders.

Lieut Col C W H Sealy and Lieut Col J M Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 24th Oct 1896, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Manishankar. Lajashankar, Mamlatdar, taluka Matar in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Manishankar Lajashankar with power to try cases under the Opium Act I of 1878.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Rao Saheb Manishankar Lajashankar with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

Azam Waman Damodher Khadilkar, acting Head Karkun taluka Malegaon in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Mr F C Constable, Dist Govt Pleader Karachi, Govt Pleader in the Sadar Court and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India and extension for twelve months of the leave granted to him in Govt Notification No. 3212, dated the 2nd May 1896.

Mr W G Clabby, acting Dist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, passed on the 2nd Oct 1896 an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XVI of the rules relating to Police officers of the 22nd Dec 1894.

Azam Ramchundra Swamirao Pirjabade, Head Karkun taluka Dharwar in the district of Dharwar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Manishankar Nathalal. Acting Head Karkun, taluka Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Himatsing Dalpatrai, acting Head Munshi, taluka Naushahro Abro in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Anant Govind Mehandale, acting Head Karkun, taluka Patan in the district of Satara is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Gajanan Keshav Kanekar assumed charge of his duties as joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Vadgaon in the district of Poona on the 16th Oct 1896, in the forenoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, Rao Bahadur Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri to be sub pro tem, sixth grade Depy Collr with effect from the date of Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga joining his appointment at Bijapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivan, on relief at Kaira, to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr and to direct him in supersession of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 7646, dated 29th Sept 1896, to do duty at Surat.

Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji Master is appointed to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Broach, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Anupram Balmukundas on leave or pending further orders.

Mr H D E Forbes, Asst Supt, Gujarat Revenue Survey, acted as Asst Settlement Officer in that Survey from the 19th to 21st Feb 1896, both days inclusive,

Mr H T Ommanney is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt with effect from the 31st Oct 1896.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 3rd Oct 1896 the examination in Law prescribed in Rule 4 of the rules published in Government Notification No. 2, dated 3rd Jan 1894, for the examination of officers of the Forest Dept:—Messrs A G Edie, and J Dodgson, Asst Consvr of Forests, N C, Thana—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr C M Baker, I C S, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 7th Oct 1896.

Mr Baker passed an examination in Sindhi on the 7th Oct 1896.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 7th Oct 1896:—

Passed with Credit.—Mr Chandumal Gopaldas, Head Accountant, Karachi Treasury; and Mr Essardas Manghanmal, Head Munshi to the Daftardar to the Collector of Karachi.

Passed.—Mr H L Cross, Head Clerk to the Commissioner in Sind; Mr Mulram Kirparam, Chief Supervising Tapadar, Commissioner's Office, Sind; and Mr Tirithdas Metharam, Mukhtyarkar, Sujaval.—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th Oct 1896:—

Passed with Credit.—Mr T H Marston, Asst Collr of Customs and Salt Revenue, Sind.

Passed.—Mr R V O'Brien, Customs Office, Karachi; Mr. Alibux Gul Mahomed, Clerk, Collector's Office, Shikarpur; Mr Imambux Dostmahomed, Head Clerk, Asst Collector's Office, Larkhana; Mr Jethmal Bhojraj, Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Sind; and Mr Nekrai Hiranand, Clerk, Police Account Office, Sukkur Treasury.—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize Marriages under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, is hereby granted to the Reverend Thomas Currie, M A, of the Free Church of Scotland.

The services of the Rev R A Storrs, M A, Chaplain of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Vetry-Lieut F S H Baldrey, Asst Principal, Bombay Vety College, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Lieut J H McDonald, M B, C M, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Satara, in addition to his own duties with effect from the forenoon of 1st Oct 1896, during the absence of Surgn-Major J C H Peacocke, granted leave.

Surgn-Major J C H Peacocke, acting Civil Surgn, Satara, is allowed an extension by sixteen days of the privilege leave of absence granted to him by Govt Resolution No 4513, dated the 12th Oct 1896.

Surgn-Major J W T Anderson, F R C S (Edin), Civil Surgn, Aden, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On the return to duty of the following officers they should be posted as under:—Mr T Summers, B Sc, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, to the Fuleli Canal Dist; Mr T W DeWinton, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to the Eastern Nara Dist; Mr R R Menneer, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to the Western Nara Dist; and Mr W L Strange, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to the Secretariat for duty as a temporary measure.

The services of Mr D W Herbert, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Suptdg Engr Indus Left Bank Division, pending the proposed formation of a new district for North Hyderabad, which will include the Dad group of projects.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Lieut H E T Kelly, R A, delivered over, and Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha received, charge of the office of Cant Magte, Ahmedabad, on the 21st inst, in the afternoon.

Mr E Clements, I C S, delivered over and Mr W C Shepherd, I C S, received charge of the office of the Asst Collr, Thana, on the 19th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr W C Shepherd, I C S, delivered over and Rao Bahadur Wasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Thana, on the 21st inst in the afternoon.

Mr G Carmichael, I C S, delivered over and Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, received charge of the office of the Collr Dist Magte and Political Agent, Kaira, on the 24th inst in the forenoon.

Mr E Clements, I C S, delivered over and Mr W C Shepherd, I C S, received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Thana, on the 19th inst, in the forenoon.

Major A Wapshare delivered over and Capt E Wilkins received charge of the office of the Cant Magte, Deesa, on the 19th inst in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Wasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan delivered over and Mr J H Du Boulay, I C S, received charge of the office of the First Asst Collr, Thana, in charge Bassein Sub-division, on the 21st inst in the afternoon.

Mr Motilal Virchand, Local Fund Accountant, is appointed to act as Head Accountant at Kaira during the absence of Rao Saheb Manekial Rasikdas on privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days from 29th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it or until further orders.

Mr Waman Shiwaji Nabar, Head Clerk to the Collr of Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Parantij in the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence of Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji Master, appointed to act as Huzur Depy Collr Broach, or until further orders.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha delivered over and Lieut E R I Chitty received charge of the office of Cant Magte Ahmedabad, on the 23rd inst in the forenoon.

Central Division.

Messrs J H DuBoulay and W Plunkett respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dindori. Chandor and Peint Talukas on the 7th inst in the afternoon, and of the Nasik Taluka on the 16th idem, in the afternoon.

Messrs W A Dubois and H J H. Henderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Police, G I P Railway, on the 24th inst in the forenoon.

Messrs A R Bonus and J P Orr respectively delivered over and received charge of the Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Maval Talukas in the Poona Dist on 26th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr Narayan Ramrao Tadpatrikar, Head Karkun of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Dist acted as Mamlatdar of the same taluka from 20th Sept to 2nd Oct 1896, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Mahadeo Chitale and the arrival of Rao Saheb Vishnu Moreshwar Dabholkar.

Messrs H T Ommanney and A R Bonus respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr, Dist Magte and Political Agent, Poona, on the 26th inst, in the afternoon.

Messrs A R Bonus and J P Orr respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Poona, on 26th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar and Mr F G H Anderson, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Asst Collr, Dharwar, on the 3rd inst, in the afternoon.

Mr Shrinivas Raghavendra Gangasamundra, Depy Accountant, Kolaba, is appointed to act as head Accountant, Kolaba during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Sabnis.

Mr Balajee Ramchandra Paranjpe, Head Clerk to the Collr of Kolaba, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Alibag during the absence on privilege leave for three months from the 11th proximo of Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Biwalkar.

Mr H Page, I C S, and Rao Bahadur Anant Raghunath, Chitre respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst Collr in charge of the Bijapur, India and Sindgi Talukas on the 17th inst. in the afternoon.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, October 29.)

The services of the Rev J P Dyer, Chaplain of Dagshai are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, with effect from such date as he may make over charge of his present duties.

Mr J A Robinson, Extra Asst Commr, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 31 days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th of October 1896.

Lieut B D Fitzpatrick, 35th Sikhs, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Ferozepore.

Lieut A J O'Brien, 10th Bo Infy, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Delhi.

On relinquishing charge of the Jullundur Dist, Lieut J G Crosthwaite is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Gurdaspur, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th of Oct 1896, vice Mr R Love.

Mr H S Smith, Dist Judge of Sialkot, has obtained furlough out of India for 13 months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Punjab Govt Notification No. 1106, dated the 14th of Oct 1896, appointing Mr E P Broadway, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Surgn-Major H Hendley, Civil Surgn of Dharmsala, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept. with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties.

On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him Notification No. 433, dated the 15th of Sept 1896, Surgn-Capt H M Morris, Civil Surgn, resumed charge of his duties at Mooltan, on the forenoon of the 14th of Oct 1896, relieving Surgn-Major H C Hudson, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Surgn-Major H J Peard assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Kasauli on the afternoon of the 15th Oct 1896, relieving Surgn-Major A P O'Connor.

Mr E P Broadway, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Jhelum, is, on relief by Mr J P Rawlins, transferred in his substantive capacity, to the Dera Ghazi Khan Dist.

Mr E P Broadway, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the Border Police of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, with effect from the 10th Nov 1896, vice Mr S E Wallace, transferred.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions, in the classes of, Chief and Suptdg Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:—T J P Jeffery, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, T E Ivens, from Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub pro tem, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class; J M Campion, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class.

On being relieved of the duties of Offg Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, Mr A R Anderson, Depy Registrar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th October 1896.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, October 31.)

The following, temporary reversions and promotions among officers in the Commission are ordered with effect from the date specified against the name of each:—Mr Alay Muhammad, Depy Commr, 2nd (offg 1st) class, ceased to officiate in the latter class with effect from the 29th Sept 1896; Mr A C Duff, I C S, Depy Commr, 2nd class to officiate as Depy Commr, 1st class, with effect from the 29th Sept 1896; Mr Shankar Madho Chitnavis, Asst Commr, 1st (Offg Depy Commr, 2nd) class, reverted to Offg Depy Commr, 3rd class, with effect from the 29th Sept 1896; Mr J Walker, I C S, Depy Commr, 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Commr, 2nd class, with effect from the 24th Sept 1896. Messrs W N Maw, I C S, and C E Low, I C S, Asst Commrs, 4th (offg 1st) class, reverted to offg Asst Commrs, 2nd class, with effect from the 10th Sept 1896; and Mr L E P Gaskin, I C S, Asst Commr, 4th class, to officiate as Asst Commr, 2nd class, with effect from the 29th Sept 1895, in a privilege leave vacancy.

Mr W N Maw, I C S, Asst Commr, returned from the privilege leave granted him by Order No 3582, dated the 28th May last, and resumed charge of his duties at Sambalpur on the forenoon of the 16th inst.

The Chief Commr, with the previous sanction of the Govr Genl in Council, appoints Mr S Ismay, of the Indian Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, Divisional Judge, 1st class, to be an Additional Judicial Commr, and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commr, of the Central Provinces.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 3 of the same Act, the Chief Commr hereby prescribes that Mr Ismay Additional Judicial Commr, shall exercise concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction with the Judicial Commr under all enactments for the time being in force in the Central Provinces, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commr may, by general or special order, direct.

On return from the privilege leave Col H H Hughes Hallett resumed charge of the office of Inspr-Genl of Police and Jails, Central Provinces, from Mr. W. A. Nedham, on the forenoon of the 22nd inst.

Mr W A Nedham, Depy Commr, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr R G Pantin, I C S, Asst Commr and Magte of the 1st class in the Chanda Dist, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in Sec 260 of the said Code.

Mr H H Priest, I C S, Chief Secy to the Chief Commr, Central Provinces, has been permitted, by H M's Secy of State for India, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H E Coles, Dist Supt of Police, has been permitted, by H M's Secy of State for India, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Rev V W Kinsman, Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, has been permitted, by H M's Secy of State for India, to return to duty within the period of the leave granted him.

Mr Waman Rao, Extra-Assist Commr, Hoshangabad, is appointed to be Junior Small Cause Court Judge, and to have charge of the Jubulpore Small Cause Court.

Mr Wasudeo Ramchandra Dhoble, Extra-Asst Commr, Raipur, is transferred to the Hoshangabad Dist.

Consequent on the services of Col T W Hogg, Depy Commr, Saugor, having been placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, the following transfers are ordered with effect from the above date:—

Mr F A T Phillipps, I C S, Deputy Commr, from Narsinghpur to Saugor

Mr L E P Gaskin, I C S. Offg Depy Commr, Bilaspur, is transferred temporarily in the same capacity to Narsinghpur

Mr W King Depy Consr of Forests, has been parmitted by H M's Secy of State for India, to return to duty within the period of his leove.

The eight months' furlough granted to Mr G G White, Exe Engr, 1st grade has been extended, by H M's Secy of State for India, by five months.

Paganini's violin, although it can no longer know the touch of a vanished hand, is not in itself the voice that is still. It enjoys peculiar funeral honours, but it sees rare occasions of resurrection. When its master died it was inurned in porphyry, and ever since then it has been kept in the Hotel de Ville at Genoa. It must, however, be preserved in a perfect a state as when touched by the Master's hand, and thus the other week its funeral urn was solemnly opened in the Red Salon of the Hotel de Ville in order that two new strings might be put in. After long years its voice was again heard, the violinist Leandro Campannei giving Paganini's "Campanella" and the "Ave Maria" of Schubert, and Mdlle. Orlopp the "Romanze" of Rubinstein. It was then restored to its sepulchre, and the funeral urn was formally sealed and closed.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Paris is at present afflicted with a new ailment, for which the Czar's visit is responsible. La folie Franco-Russe is the name of the malady, and, like other diseases to which the flesh is heir, it is no respecter of persons. Here is an instance, cited by a contemporary of how the disease afflicts its victims. A man was seen rushing down one of the boulevards as though chased by an evil spirit. At intervals he turned round and discharged a revolver at his imaginary enemy. A woman was wounded, and police arrested the man, who firmly declared that he was the Czar's messenger, and that he was being pursued by wolves in the Steppes. He was taken to the infirmary of the Prefecture of Police, where, it seems, other similar cases are being dealt with.

Congratulations to the Hon. Winifred Mary Irby, who has become Lady Johnston, by marriage to the intrepid Administrator of British Central Africa. Sir Harry Johnston may have atttracted less attention than some Englishmen entrusted with Imperial interests abroad, because neither he nor his superiors have blundered into a crisis. But the absolutely faultless record of his work, his wisdom in administration, his coolness in danger, his courage in fight and his moderation of victory have widened the landmarks of our Empire and exalted the reputation of our rule in Africa in a way that foreshadows for him a most illustrious career hereafter. Hence our congratulations to his bride.

After a service of 43 years, Mr. W. H. Cousins, C. B., Secretary of English Inland Revenue, is about to retire from the public service. Mr. Cousins entered the Government service on the 1st October, 1853. In 1883 he was appointed Secretary of Inland Revenue, and received the honour of C. B. soon afterwards. In the exhibition of 1851 he took a prominent part, and earned the thanks of the late Prince Consort for his efforts on that occasion.

The death is recorded of Mr. Francis Wakefield, who at one time was an ardent advocate of Irish local government. Twenty-eight years ago he was the accepted Radical candidate for Wicklow, but failing eyesight compelled him to retire from active political life. He was the author of A Saxon's Remedy for Irish Discontent, a work which is rarely heard of now. Though a Radical, he never became a home Ruler. Ho spent the latter part of his life out of Ireland, but always took a deep interest in the affairs of his country.

The Czar is taking care to show that his friendship for the French Republic is not based upon liking for the Republican French. His luncheon to the Orleanist Princes, whom he ranged in order of pretendership to the French throne, has now been balanced by the promotion of Prince Louis Napoleon to a coloneicy of the Imperial Guard. Thus, whatever happens in French politics, the Czar will be all right.

Already we have had the impressions made by this country upon another witty Chinese—Lien Chi Altangi, as recorded by Dr. Goldsmith, and now Li Hung Chang is said to be writing the history of his English and foreign experiences. While we are awaiting this volume, the following notes of a visit to Great Britain by a Chinese "amah" may serve to go on with:—"My go London. Plenty housee—plenty shop—plenty man—plenty-go-look-see. My go Scotian'—no housee, no man—no go-look-see. Too muchee chin-chin Joss."

In connection with the Primate's funeral in Canterbury Cathedral a few statistics as to the burial-places of former Primates are given. Of the sixty-seven pre-Reformation Archbishops, eleven were interred at St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, forty-six rest in Canterbury Cathedral, and one each at Abingdon, Jumieges, Winchester (site unknown), Bath, St. Gemma, Pontigny, Altacumba in Savoy, Viterbo, and Westminster Abbey. One (Baldwin) died in the Holy Land, whither he had gone on a crusade, and one (Cranmer) was burnt. An intending Archbishop (Roger Walden), who subsided into the bishopric of London, was buried at St. Bartholomew's, Smithfied. Of the twenty-four post-Reformation Primates, Matthew Parker rests in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, six Archbishops are buried at Croydon, two in St. John's College, Oxford, one in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Guildford, one (Sancroft) at Fresing field in Suffolk, one (Tillotson) in St. Lawrence Jewry, in Lambeth Parish Church, and five at Addington. The burial of Archbishop Benson at Canterbury goes to swell the long line of Primates who have found a resting-place in the Metroplitical church of England. It is a striking fact that in the whole list not one English Primate has been buried at Rome.

The onward march of the Coventry cycle trade is taking first one and then another of the old houses in that city. There is now being laid low the Queen Anne House, near the park of Lord Cheylesmore, where lived, in their later days, the Misses Franklin, the local schoolmistresses of George Eliot. The house where the novelist went to school still stands, nearer to the railway station. The Misses Franklin afterwards removed to little Parkstreet and there Miss Evans several times visited them. This dwelling it is that is now in the destroyer's hands in the interest of the local leviathan.

Several quaint anecdotes of sayings and speeches said by Woman to have been made to the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Balmoral have found their way into print. One tells of an aged and feeble favourite of the Queen's who expressed a wish to see the "baby" and her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Olga was duly despatched to pay her a visit. The Czarina, desirous, like any other, mother, of hearing what the old woman thought of her child, called in soon after with some of the princesses. "It, is a bonny bairn, was the verdict, "and a winsome, but I'm thinking they" (*i.e.*, the great Russian nation) would fain have had a laddie. I wouldna say a word against Providence, but I think the lads shouldna be second to the lassies.

Mr. T. H. Hebbes, the editor of the *East London Dispatch* (South Africa), proudly records the following triumphant feat of horticulture achieved at the Port on the Buffalo River:—"A sprig of English hawthorn, with the sweet 'may' full out upon it, is on our table; and the grower, Mr. J. H. Whipp, may well be proud of having produced from his little garden in the middle of the town what it was declared to be impossible to raise in these parts." What with English flowers and English trees and English birds, South Africa must be getting very much like the Old Country.

The Poet Laureate of the Bavarian Monarchy, Herr Karl von Heigel, has been disendowed. The office was created by that enthusiastic patron of art and letters, the unfortunate King Ludwig II., who appointed the poet Heigel to the post, with the handsome yearly stipend of 8,000 marks. After Ludwig's unhappy end, the Laureate's income was lowered to 6,000 marks; a few years later still further lowered to 3,000 marks; and the poet is now informed that by an order from the Cabinet it will cease altogether after New Year's Day, 1897. The reason given by the secretary of the Prince Regent's Civil List is—deficit. "wegen Mangels von Mitteln." It is added that the Poet Laureate had no legal claim to its continuance, as it was "a pure *beneficium* or act of grace, on the part of his late blessed Majesty."

A typical example of missionary heroism is reported from Rubaga, where the death has just occurred of Bishop Guillerman, Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Nyanza, during his first 'visitation' of the wild and extensive district in his charge. The prelate, who expired in the arms of his brother missionaries, from exhaustion and fatigue, after undergoing countless hardships, had traversed many hundred miles under the burning heat of an equatorial sun, oftentimes wading to the waist through rivers and tracts of country deeply covered with snow. For a great part of his journey he endured starvation for days together, and at other times subsisted solely on a scanty supply of bananas. He baptised and confirmed upwards of 2,000 natives during the journey. He had only recently been consecrated by Bishop Hanlon, of the Upper Nile (formerly of the Mill Hill Missionary College).

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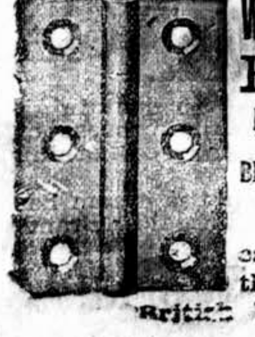

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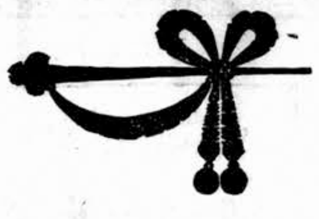
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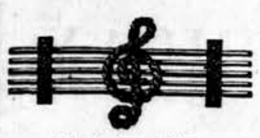
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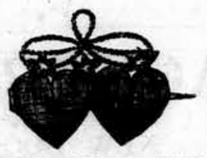
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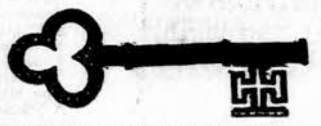
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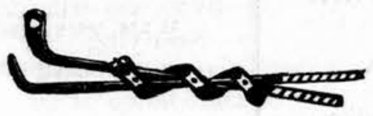
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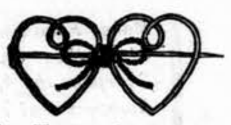
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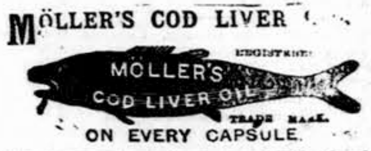

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The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

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Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

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In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

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APPROVED by the whole polite world.
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In Packets and Tins.

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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

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